The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,140 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain		
*L. BOKHARA	2941	500	G. R. Edwards	....	4th Nov.
† VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	.....	11th "
L. HYDASPES	2384	500	E. Crow	.....	18th "
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	.....	25th "
VERONA	3146	600	F. Speck	.....	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vis Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons. Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 161 Second-Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340,
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	19th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	7th Nov. 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,600 600	7th Dec. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600 650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. M. P.	To sail. 1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600 650	14th Nov

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on MONDAY, the 14th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 29, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.
"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... "	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... "	15 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 0
" " " Wicker covered	10 0
" 00 One and a half gallon size	10 0
" " " Wicker covered	12 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 0
" " Wicker covered	15 8
" 1 Three gallon size	18 0
" " Wicker covered	20 8
" 2 Five gallon size	25 0
" " Wicker covered	27 8
" 3 Six "	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	3 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs. a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3 8
Ginger Ale "	4 0
Gingerade "	3 0
Lemonade "	3 0
Orangeade "	3 0
Raspberryade "	3 0
Sarsaparilla "	4 0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) / Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	Rs. 0 12
Plain Aerated water / Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia) / Artificial Seltzer-water / Lemonade / Lithia Water / Tonic-water / Gingerale / Gingerade / Raspberryade	" 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlarging our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS, ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S
FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.
BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	...Rs. 27
Two Stars, " "	... " 30
Three Stars, " "	... " 33

Wine Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

THE SEASON 1887-8.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of Informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford-cords, all Shades ; also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the Genuine article ; French Cambrics ; Silk and Wool Wove Flannels all thoroughly shrunk ; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere, Lamb's-wool and Hand-Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., all of the latest Fashions, Braces, French and English, French Kid Gloves, Gent's White, Lavender, and Dogskin, Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, 4 Buttons, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle Gloves, Kid Gloves Lined, The Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, &c., &c.,

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs ; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment ; Blankets, Scarlet and White ; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame .. .. " 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves .. " 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... " 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GO... WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... " 65
" Gold Half-Hunting " ... ... " 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, in opposite assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.
G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.
F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.
Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.
C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 4th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf, Bushire, 10th September 1887.
... Tea ... during the ... years ... have ... of excellent quality and ...
E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.
... I prefer your Tea to all ...
ANDREW MARTIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major, Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.
... pleasure in stating how pleased we ... with the Tea ... They are quite the best I have ... and every one likes them immensely.
P. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COLEMAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Light and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & C...

NOTICE OF RE...

WATSON AND CO...

HAVE REMOVED F...

ESPLANADE HOTEL...

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STR...

GUARD AGAINST EASTWIN... FEVER, &C.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING A... BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE...

Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN APOTHECARY WANTED, for the Railway Dispensary at Soneepore. None but good men need a ply. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Applications should be sent to Agent, Gorakhpur.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here THIS DAY, MONDAY 31st instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 27th idem.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 29, 1887.

THE OLDEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

BY

JAS. McCABE (of Royal Exchange)

AND

JOHN JONES (No. 338, Strand).

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay Arabs, the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some Gram and Grass Machines and Best Real Mocha Coffee.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE BODEGA COMPANY, Limited,

HAS, in consequence of frequent inquiries, arranged for the SALE (in Bombay) of the following well-known WINES, all protected by the Capsules and Labies of the Co. &c., guaranteeing their quality :—

No.	SHERRIES.	doz. qts. Rs.
1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine	20
3.	Rich gold nutty flavour	24
B.	Bodega, elegant Cortado style	30
5.	Montilla, extra, specially recomended	36
	PORTS.	
	Also Hildalgo, Cottledin Oporto	30
C.	Also Commendator Oporto a splendid wine	42
	CLARETS.	
Good	Bordeaux	12
Superior	Medoc	15
St.	Emilion	20
St.	Julien	24
Chateau	Grand Puy 1879	30
Chateau	Baltailley 1879	36
	WHITE WINES.	
Sauterne		24
Haut	Sauterne	36

Apply to the sole Agents of the Bodega Company, Limited,
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ltd.,
Bombay Agency.
Opposite Custom House.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Cigars.	Towels.
Cheroots.	Counterpanes.
Cigarettes.	Sheeting.
Tobaccos.	Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.	Door and Window Curtains.
Photographic Materials	Cooking Stoves.
Pianos.	Warming Stoves.
Piano Stools.	Carpets.
Piano Insulators.	Sponges.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travelling Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Tables.	Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Travellers' Wash Stand	Enamelled Iron Ware.
Scrap Albums.	TriumphFolding Chairs
Portrait Albums.	Sensitized Paper.
Cameras.	Albuminised Paper.
Lenses.	Platinotype Requisites.
Dry Plates.	Burnishers.
Print Washers.	Retouching Desks.
Plate Washers.	Drop Shutters.
Bent Wood Furniture.	
Table Linen.	

SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

JUBILEE COLLECTION 1887.

ABSTRACT OF MONEY RAISED IN INDIA BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

REMARKS.		Rs. a. p.	Collecting Centres. Nos	Amount.	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Dhubri		2,851 11 9	73	721 0 3	3,572 11 9
Orissa		1,007 12 0		1,016 12 0	
For Nagpore		2,088 4 0		48 0 0	
Bengal		12,137 13 3		1,518 4 0	
For Nagpur		2,288 0 0		288 0 0	
Jubbulpore		1,387 9 6		173 9 6	
Masulipatam		17,408 12 0		2,176 3 0	
Madras		6,548 6 3		818 10 9	
Coorg.		14,078 11 0		1,759 13 8	
For the Lucknow Training Institution		6,029 15 10		753 14 0	
for Nurses,		4,76,465 11 8		59,558 2 11	
the Allahabad Hospital Building		5,511 10 0		688 17 6	
Fund		1,45,881 12 9		18,235 3 0	
Cawnpore		3,32,583 14 11	2010	41,572 18 11	
Moradabad		1,418 5 10		177 6 0	
the N. W. P. & Oudh		19,538 1 0		2,442 5 0	
	Total Rs.	8,04,387 12 3		£	6,029 15 10

[illegible] RAISED IN THE KING-DOM.

	Collecting Centres. Nos	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	73	896 19 8	1,763 7 7
		.....	7 10 0
	73	896 19 8	1,770 17 7

[illegible] scholarship at the London School of Women.

[illegible]ch-r.

[illegible]y requested that any one still holding [illegible]ee Cards should return them either [illegible]se (with the amount collected) to the [illegible]tary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, [illegible] India, at the earliest convenience. Donors and Collectors will be given in [illegible]al report.

H. COOPER, A.D.C.,
Honorary Secretary.

October 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC.

THE INSTALLATION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., &c., &c., as District Grand Master for Bombay will take place at Government House, Parel, on the 12th November, 1887. All Master Masons who wish to attend should send in their names to Bro. W. H Hussey, D. G. S., "The Wilderness," Mazagon, not later than 31st October.

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs Rallı Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

BASEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

THE splendid and most elegant series of BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS are NOW READY, and can be had from Messrs. COOPER, MADON, and Co., Ld.

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AGENTS, BASEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION.

INDIAN "(BASEL MISSION)" CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
SERIES IV,

CONTAIN the following sketches of Indian life, viz. :—

1. My first Tiger, Landscape with Tiger-hunting Scene.
2. Chota Hazri (Meal) in Indian Bungalow.
3. Landscape with Snake Charmer.
4. Pig-sticking. The biggest Pig and longest run of the Season. A Hunting Scene.
5. How we spent Christmas afternoon in our Bungalow. A look into an Indian Bungalow on Christmas Day.
6. Landscape with Water-carrier and Washerman.

These Cards are highly artistic in design and finish, and being peculiarly Oriental are for that very reason the most appropriate presents for friends and relations at Home.

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DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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RUSSIA,
CALF,
AND
MOROCCO LEATHER.

CRICKET BALL INKSTANDS.

PHOTO FRAMES IN

CALF,
MOROCCO,
PLUSH AND
CRYSTAL GLASS.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

SCREEN SHAPE,
RUSSIA AND CALF BOUND,
MOROCCO AND PLUSH BOUND,
FOR
CABINET and CARTE de VISITE SIZE.

SCRAP ALBUMS IN

VARIOUS SIZES

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POST FREE.

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Field.	Pictorial World.
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Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	Truth.
News of the World.	Weekly Despatch.
Overland Mail.	World.
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HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on the sea shore, on Land's End, Malabar Hill, now thoroughly repaired, painted and colour washed, formerly in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner. Rent Moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET,—The well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, known as the Paradise Lodge, commanding a most charming view and consisting of four bed and six Bath Rooms, a large Drawing Room and a Dining Room. The year before last occupied by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to

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SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

NIGHT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN DHARWAR AND BELGAUM.

ON and after TUESDAY the 1st November 1887, until further notice, the up train from Guntakal, Bellary, Hotgi and all intermediate stations, timed to arrive at Dharwar at 11-15 p. m., will run through to Belgaum.

A train will leave Belgaum at 7-50 p. m., and connect with the Down train which leaves Dharwar at 2-10 a. m., for Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, Hotgi and intermediate stations.

Passengers to and from the East Deccan Line will change carriages at Gadag.

Dharwar	P.M. Dep. 11-35	Belgaum	P.M. Dep. 7-50
Belgaum	A.M. Arr. 6 8	Dharwar	A.M. Arr. 1-55

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs 20 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 5 per New issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1886.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1887. Agent.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.

Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.

Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.

Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.

For Sample Books and other informations apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.
RE ESTATE OF MAJOR ANDREW HARRY SPENCER NEILL, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of Andrew Harry Spencer Neill, late of Agar, West Malwa, Central India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Agar aforesaid, on or about the 7th day of March 1887, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 13th day of October 1887, by the High Court at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 3, Green street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 30th of November 1887, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
Solicitors, High Court.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, at his Office, Bombay, up to noon of the 10th November next, after which no Tender will be received for the SUPPLY of—

CASTOR OIL.
COCOANUT OIL.
KEROSINE OIL.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.
TALLOW, best clarified, white.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1, to Company's sample.
Do. No. 2 do. do.
Do. No. 3 do. do.

Required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay and Ajmere Depots, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,") and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, at his Office, Bombay, up to noon of the 10th November next, after which no Tender will be received for the SUPPLY of SMALL STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January, 1888. Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Form of Tender, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company") and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, at his Office, Bombay, up to noon of the 10th November next, after which no Tender will be received for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy-Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each pay ment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 497 OF 1885.

PEROZESHAW PALLONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff
vs.
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE and BAPOOJEE PALLONJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Kolbat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit bearing date the Fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of RAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the testatrix in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 10th day of October 1887.

CHARLES F[illegible] of the Court.
[illegible] FOX,
[illegible]missioner.

THE *BOMBAY GA[illegible]* AND *GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this [illegible]ate we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
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ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.

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GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

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DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS [illegible]
OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON[illegible]
are of ve[illegible]'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods the very l[illegible]ry superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have this [illegible]est and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of [illegible]mate, viz. (Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... "	11 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies' ... "	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... "	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14 8

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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

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BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

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NO. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-pound bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam.
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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
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INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Collett Flour and Oil Mills, 3-30 p. m.
Bapty Brothers, 4-30 p. m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., at Colaba, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on 28th :—Bokhara (s), from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the H. M. S. Malabar, for Portsmouth ; Ravenna (s), Colombo and Shanghai ; Akbar (s), Aden and Jeddah ; Flor de Diu (brig), Damaun ; Wardha (s), Galle ; and Khiva (s), China. Yesterday :—Laudoura (s), for Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Barawa will be closed at the General Post Office, this day, the 31st inst., at 10-30 a. m.

FAIRS.—The annual Tripuri fair will be held this day at Walkeshwar, and will continue for four successive days. The annual Shaik Mistri fair will also be held this day at Rowlee Hill, Sion.

COLLISION OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR.—Pattimar No. 1 in charge of Dhurma Pudma Tindal, whilst on her voyage from this Port to Goa and when off the Sunken Rock Light House, on Friday night, at about 8 o'clock, was run into by the P. and O. incoming China Mail steamer and sunk. The crew of the Pattimar, consisting of nine men, were picked by the steamer and brought back to this harbour.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment will play the following programme of music at Colaba this evening, at 5 p.m.

March	Wild West ..... Smith.
Quadrille	Bonne Nuit ..... Schole.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville. Planquette.
Mazurka	Ardelle ..... Danne.
Waltz	Les Sirenes ..... Waldteufel.
Bolero	The Bohemian ..... Le Thiere.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Mombadavie, touching the death of Mhadowjee Umbersey, aged 27 years. Deceased, while bathing in the Mombadavie Tank got beyond his depth and was drowned. His dead body was recovered about an hour after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Falkland Road, touching the death of Rama Rutna, aged 40 years. Deceased was a tile turner. On the 14th inst., while he was getting into a tram-car whilst in motion at the Kalbadevie Road fell and got three fingers of his right hand crushed under the wheels of the car. Titanus supervening the injury he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

IMPROVEMENTS AT KARACHI.—The building of a new Post and Telegraph Office at Keamari, beside the Refreshment-room there, is under contemplation. The plan and estimate are, we hear, under preparation.—*Sind Gazette.*

PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPPING.—Faizali walad Subdarali of the 12th Regiment, N. I., who stood charged at Poona with kidnapping a boy aged six years, was convicted by Mr. F. Morris, Assistant Commissioner, and sentenced, under section 363, to eighteen months, and under section 379, of the Indian Penal Code, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Observer.*

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Upwards of a hundred people availed themselves of Messrs. Cook and Son's arrangements on Saturday evening to spend a pleasant two hours' moonlight trip in the harbour. The excursion was nearly as well patronised as it deserved to be, for nothing could excel the pleasures of such a trip as Messrs. Cook and Son periodically offer to the public. What few went on Saturday evening were delighted, and those who were unavoidably prevented are much to be commisserated with.

THE CIVILIANS' DANCE.—At Poona a very successful dance was given, on Wednesday night, at the Wanowrie Theatre, by the Civilians of the station, to their military friends in exchange for similar treats accorded to them so frequently. This was a most gracious acknowledgment ; and most liberally was it given. There was no stint whatever. Music and refreshments were provided to an extent meeting all anticipation ; and the arrangements of the stewards could not possibly have been better than they were. *Ibid.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

a Mr A Stevens, Hyderabad.	a Mr A Clarke, Poona.
a Mr E Foster, Deolali.	a Mr D McPherson.
a Mr F Wilde, Nagpur.	Capt G Money.
a Mr and Mrs Treacher.	a Lieut T Copper.
a Mr R Way, England.	a Capt Harrison, R E.
a Capt Constable, R E, England.	Mr G Lynar, Germany.
a Mr and Mrs R Martin, England.	a Lieut J F Stuart, R N.
a Mr and Mrs G Knon, England.	a Capt and Mrs Lumley.
a Mr and Mrs Johnston, England.	a Mr P Thomas.
a Major and Miss O'Hley, England.	a Mr and Mrs G Thomas.
a Mr A Blackwell, England.	a Major and Mrs Macintire.
a Dr and Mrs Beatson, England.	a Mr J F Single, Ootacamund.
a Mr G Hughes, C S, England.	a Dr C Caleb.
a Mr R S Routh, England.	a Mr and Mrs Whiteway.
a Mr F Lang, England.	a Mr H Freeman, Darjeeling.
a Mr and Mrs Dr Paroot, England.	a Mr and Mrs Graham, Secunderabad.
a Mr R T Wynne, England.	a Capt J E Preston, England.
a Mr Barten, England.	a Mrs Lang, England.
a Mr Webb-Ware, England.	a Miss Lang, England.
a Mr Supple, England.	a Major and Mrs Abbott, England.
a Mr P Reilly, England.	a Miss Webster, England.
a Mr and Mrs Mackail, England.	a Major and Mrs Aked, England.
a Mrs Wilde, England.	a Mrs French, England.
a Mr J Rhind, England.	a Miss Howey, England.
a Mr H Huddleston, England.	a Dr Shirore, England.
a Mr G Searight, England.	a Mr G Moyle, England.
a Mr M Stamfield, England.	a Mr and Mrs Tremlett, England.
a Mr G Barkley, England.	Dr J Fergason, England.
a Mr A M Clarke, England.	Mr A H Eustance, England.
a Mr Egerton, England.	Col Wilkins.
a Mr S Bowen, England.	a Mr W Quinn.
a Mr E Thornhill, England.	Mr J Eliott.
a Mr E Sanders, England.	a Mr A Fforde,
a Mr E Young, England.	a Miss Angus.
a Mr R Doughty, England.	Mr G Robinson.
a Col Tweedie.	Col W O'Dowda.
a Col, Mrs and Miss Gordon, England.	Mr R H Wilson.
a Mr R Douglas, England.	Mr R C Kelly, Calcutta.
a Dr Robb, England.	Rev J F Gomperty, Burma.
a Mr G M Reelly, England.	Mr Place, Bombay.
a Mr Evatt, England.	Col S Penny, R A.
a Mr C Barker, England.	Mr G Hardeck, Bombay.
a H E Nawab Sir Salar Jang and Suite, England.	Mr G St Boggs, Bombay.
	Mr E Bachruch, Bombay.
	Mr T Walker, Bombay.
	Capt Beck, Bombay.
	Mr A Bland, Bombay.
	Mr W Fernie.
	Capt Hoseason.
	Mr R G Webb.
	Mr R T Coggan.
	Capt W Smith.
a Col Simpson, England.	a Mr L Madden.
a Col Galloway, England.	Mr Strauss.
a Mr C Dalby, England.	a Mr Clarke.
a Mr H Sladden, England.	Mr T Wilson.
a Hon and Mrs Beverly, England.	a Col Thornton.
	a Miss Boyce.
a Mr G Doughty, England.	a Lt-Col Salkeld.
a Mr D Greenhalgh, Poona.	

Residents left during the week mark (a) thus.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

To-day, 31st October, being the Vigil of all Saints, there will be evensong and sermon at 6 a.m.

Tuesday, 1st Nov., being All Saints' Day, there will be celebration of the Holy Communion at quarter past 7 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·861
Temperature of the Air	83°1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71°3
Dew Point	65°4
Relative humidity of Air	·579
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	307

*From midnight to midnight.

SIR THEODORE HOPE'S TOUR.

THE following is the amended programme of the Hon. Sir Theodore C. Hope's official tour :—

Nov. 1.—Leaves Simla and Umballa.
" 2.—Arrive Lahore.
" 3 and 4.—Halt Lahore.
" 5.—Leave Lahore and arrive Ferozepore Cantonment.
" 6.—Leave Ferozepore Cantonment and arrive Multan.
" 7.—Arr. Rohri Bunder and leave Sukker Main.
" 8.—Arrive Sibi and Mangi.
" 9.—Arrive Killa Abdulla.
" 10.—Ride to Khojak Kotal and back, leave Killa Abdulla, and arrive Bostan Junction.
" 11.—Leave Bostan Junction and arrive Quetta.
" 12.—Leave Quetta and arrive Kotal, Hirok, Kirta, and Sibi.
" 13, 14, and 15.—Halt : visit Kattan Petroleum Works.
" 16.—Leave Kattan Petroleum Works.
" 17.—Arrive Sukkur Bunder, and H. E. the Viceroy and Sir T. Hope leave Sukkur and Khiri Bunder.
" 18.—Arrive Sher Shah, Chenab West Bank, Mahmood Kot, Koreshi, and Dera Ghazi Khan.
" 19.—Halt.
" 20.—Leave Dera Ghazi Khan and arrive Koreshi and leave Koreshi and arrive Daryakhan and Dera Ismail Khan.

MADRAS ACADEMICAL COSTUMES.

AT a meeting of the Madras University Senate on Thursday the following recommendations by a special committee were adopted :—

(1.) That the official costume prescribed for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar remain as at present. (2.) That, instead, of the present dress, Fellows of the University shall wear a black silk gown of the same shape as that now worn, and in addition a scarf of scarlet silk, four inches wide, and with a fringe of the same colour, three inches deep. (3.) That candidates for degrees, who are in the habit of wearing native costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those who wear European costume shall, in addition, wear either an academical cap or a turban of the above description. (4.) That in lieu of the present gowns and hoods the following be worn :—

Bachelor of Arts.—A gown made of white alpaca, cut like the Cambridge B.A. gown, edged in front with crimson, 2 inches wide. A hood of black silk or stuff, edged with crimson silk.

Master of Arts.—A gown of the same material as for the B.A., but cut like the Cambridge M.A. gown, and edged in front with crimson silk, 2 inches wide. A hood made of black silk, lined with crimson silk.

Bachelor of Laws.—A gown similar to that for the B.A., edged with purple silk. A hood made of black silk, lined with purple silk.

Master of Laws.—A gown similar to that for the M.A., but edged with purple silk. A hood made of purple silk.

Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.—A gown similar to that for the B. A., but edged with dark-blue silk. A hood made of black silk or stuff, edged with dark-blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.—A gown similar to that for the L. M. S. A hood made of black silk, lined with dark-blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine.—A gown similar to that for the M.A., but edged with dark-blue silk. A hood made of dark-blue silk.

Bachelor of Civil Engineering.—A gown similar to that for the B. A., but edged with orange silk. A hood made of black silk or stuff, edged with orange silk.

Licentiate of Teaching.—The gown and hood pertaining to the degree of B.A. or M.A., but the latter edged with gold colored silk.

Bachelor of Science.—A gown similar to that for the B.A., but edged with green silk. A hood made of black silk or stuff, edged with green silk.

Doctor of Laws.—A gown made of white silk with scarlet cloth facings. A hood made of scarlet cloth.

MADRAS.

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.—Very heavy rain fell in Madras last night and this morning, and several portions of the town have in consequence been flooded. The Island, the Camp Equipage Esplanade, and the Esplanade opposite the Ordnance Lines are under water. There are over two feet of water in the Broadway and in several streets adjoining, while the road leading from Triplicane to Royapettah is about two feet and a half under water.—*Mail.*

A DANGEROUS SWINDLE.—A correspondent writes :—"A few days ago I noticed a very clamourous crowd of fishermen and women in Arsewakum collected around a number of baskets containing a fine quality of sea sand, which I found was then being offered for sale and very readily purchased. On enquiring as to what use this sand was put, I was told that these fishermen captured prawns in the Cooum rolled them in this sand, and thus passed them off for sea prawns. Cooum prawns are very unhealthy eating, and at a time when cholera is present, are decidedly dangerous, and steps ought to be taken to prevent this fraud."—*Ibid.*

POLICE TORTURE.—Four native constables employed in the Cuddapah District were charged before the Sessions Judge with cruelly ill-treating one Polli Reddi, and wrongfully confining him for three days. The crime was committed in order to force Polli Reddi to confess to a police charge of theft laid against him by an enemy in the village. The Judge convicted and sentenced the second prisoner, who is a head constable, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal was preferred against this sentence in the High Court, but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker rejected it and confirmed the sentence.—*Ibid.*

THE MADRAS BOAT CLUB.—The report of the Madras Boat Club for the year 1886-87, the 20th year of the Club's existence, has just been issued, from which we learn that at the end of the Club's year, viz., the 30th April, there was a balance of Rs. 415-9-4 to credit of the Club as against Rs. 1,207-15-10 on the 28th February 1886, the decrease being due to heavy outlays in the purchase of new boats and in repairs to old ones. The Committee accordingly met on 21st April and decided on ordering 3 new Gig four oars and 3 new Sculling boats from Mr. Salter, at a cost of £170-8. The boats were all built on new and improved lines and appear to have given general satisfaction to the Members. The old boats have all been repainted and put into serviceable order, and the Committee are of opinion that no new boats will be required for at least 2 years. No boats have been disposed of during the year, 3 old fours and 3 sculling boats were offered for sale in the papers but found no buyers. On the 1st March there were 106 Members on the Club List, of these 62 were rowing and 44 non-rowing Members.—*Ibid.*

THE COORG APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The case of Krishna Rao, a Second Grade Pleader in Coorg, who was disenrolled by an order of Mr. C. J. Plumer, the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, has just been decided by the Privy Council. Krishna Rao appealed to H.M's Privy Council, which decided in his favor, and now he has received the following order from England, under the authority of which Krishna Rao has applied to be readmitted into the grade. Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby ordered that the said orders of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg of the 28th February 1883 and of the 28th July 1883, be and the same are hereby discharged, and Her Majesty is further pleased to order that the appellant be restored to his status of Second Grade Pleader and that his certificate be restored to him, whereof the Governor-General of India, the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of the District of Coorg for the time being and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. —*Spectator.*

ALLEGED CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—Peter Fanderlinden, a clerk in the Sale Officers, against whom a warrant was issued at the instance of his wife, Catherine Mary Fanderlinden, for criminal intimidation, surrendered himself to the police on Tuesday evening last. On Wednesday he was brought up before Mr. Maskel at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court and charged with the offence. Mr. James Carr appeared for the complainant. The complainant said that on Sunday morning, the 16th instant, on her return from church, she found her husband endeavouring to force himself into the house, he having left it three days before; his entrance was barred by her brother from within. Accused then began to abuse her, said he would purchase a revolver out of his security money, shoot her, and another person, and then himself. He had treated her very cruelly and she was afraid to live with him. Last August there was a difference between them, and proceedings were taken by her against him in this Court. But through the intervention of Rev. Father Doyle, a compromise was effected. Accused in reply to his Worship said that he made use of the expressions under very grave provocation ; his wife drove him to madness and called him a maniac. They had been married fifteen years, and had four children, only one of whom was living. Accused said he was quite agreeable to go and live with his wife and promised to treat her kindly for the future ; he did not wish to be separated from his daughter who was an innocent child. Complainant said that she did not wish to see her husband punished. Accused was bound down to keep the peace towards his wife for six months on his own recognizance of Rs. 200, and one surety of Rs. 100.—*Mail.*

BENGAL.

AN IMPUDENT TAX-COLLECTOR.—Mr. Cranenburgh, on behalf of Captain Easton, residing in Creek Row, Calcutta, obtained a summons against one Jogendro Krishna Bose, a tax-collecting sircar in the employ of the Municipal Corporation, for having used abusive and insulting language towards him. Mr. Cranenburgh stated that this was a cross-summons against the accused, who had gone to the house of Captain Easton to ascertain if he had a license for a carriage and horse. His client assured the man that he had a license, which he, however, refused to believe, and he was told to go to his office, and find out if it was so or not. Accused on this replied that he would do no such thing, and used most abusive and insulting language towards the complainant. In reply to his Worship, Mr. Cranenburgh stated that his client had reported the matter to the Municipality, and some subordinate, who made the enquiry, had added insult to injury by remarking :—"You gentlemen defraud the Municipality by keeping a number of conveyances, and taking out license only for one." His Worship observed that he understood that Mr. Cotton, the Chairman, had made an enquiry into this matter, and had directed a prosecution against the complainant. Mr. Cranenburgh replied that if it was so, the enquiry was entirely a one-sided one, as his client knew nothing about it, nor had he been called upon to give any evidence.—*Indian Daily News.*

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S EXACTIONS.—Fifteen days ago, Sardar Shums-ud-din, one of the Amir's confidential Chiefs, died. In his life he made a list of his estate, which amounted as under—Cash, 22,00,000 ; Military Equipments, 32,000 ; Land Property, 20,000; and theliat was presented to the Amir who credited it to his treasury, with the exception of the wife's jewels and the land earned by the deceased's forefathers, for his wife to live on if she remains well behaved. The Amir of Kabul subsequently issued strict orders to the Kotwal of Kabul to pay in the amount already ordered from him. He prepared a list of his whole property and took it over to the Amir together with his family. The Amir paid it into his treasury, and sent back the Kotwal's family to his house with presents. The Kotwal was then reengaged after four days' dismissal. The Amir of Kabul said in the presence of his Chiefs, that it was known that he never ill-treated his subjects. If this is so, how did the Kotwal collect so much as 22 lakhs ? This is the blood of the poor.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE STATE OF AFGHANISTAN.—The whole of Southern and Eastern Afghanistan is in a very disturbed state now, and Ayub's advent has raised fresh hopes among the revolted tribes. It is expected to shake the fidelity of some of the Amir's regular troops who are exasperated with the latter's continued cruelty and retention of their arrears of pay. It is also most confidently asserted that the Amir's officers in Badakshan and Balkh are intriguing with the Russians.—*Ibid.*

THE RISING AGAINST UMRA KHAN.—The ruler of Nawagi has arrived at Khar to raise the Mohmand and Kathsari forces against Umra Khan of Jundul; and the Governor of Barol is also making ready for the same purpose. They have been induced to do so by Abubakor and Mulla Khalil, who get assistance privately from the Amir of Kabul.—*Ibid.*

THE GHILZAI REBELS.—Rahim Khan, the son of Dadoo, has collected large force of the Shinwari tribe, with designs to make an attack on Peah Bolak and Dobaia. He has also a house and fort there, as has the Mogul tribe. Many tribesmen from the neighbourhood of Peshin and Ghazni to Kulai have gone to Kullat Tokhi to assist Ayub Khan, who has correspondence with Abdul Karim through these places. Abdul Karim has, however, not received any letter during the last month from Ayub Khan, owing to which the spirits of rebels have been dimmed ; but they nevertheless continue their preparations.—*Ibid.*

CROP PROSPECTS.

THE appended reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department have just been issued under date : Simla 21st October :—

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following is a summary of the reports on the prospects of the Cotton Crop up to the end of September, 1887 :—

Deccan, area 10 lakhs acres, 1 lakh above average and ¾ lakh below last year. Satara, area 12,000, and Satara Jaghirs and Akalkot 14,000 acres, other areas already reported. Heavy fall in early part of September damaged Khandesh crop in places but at the end of the month rain was much needed to fill cotton pods. Karnatak, area 8¼ lakhs acres already sown ; rain very favourable throughout. Sowings in progress owing to lateness of rains and figures not complete. Belgaum area 1½, Dharwar, 3¼ and Bijapur, 3 lakhs. Early sown crops healthy. Kolhapur, 32,000 acres or slightly below last year owing to unseasonable rain at sowing. In Southern Maratha Country States, 1½ lakhs acres already sown ; information incomplete. Gujarat, area 6¼ lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year, and ¼ lakh above average. Ahmedabad, area 3 lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year, and ¼ lakh above average. Broach, 2½ lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year. Surat, 92,000 or 6,000 below last year owing to continuous rain at sowing. Kaira, 10,000 crop good, sowing rain good, but one or two heavy showers wanted. Cutch, 2 lakhs slightly over last year. Returns from Baroda and some Gujarat States not received ; reported area 10 lakhs. Sind, information incomplete. Shikarpur, area 7,500, slight decrease Upper Sind Frontier, area 2,500, slight increase. Khairpur State, 2,500, season average.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

The following report has been received on the area and prospects of the Punjab Cotton Crop on 1st July, 1887 :—

The returns received from the different districts all show, with two exceptions, a very great decrease in the area under cotton. This decrease is most marked in the unirrigated tracts, and, according to the estimates received, the acreage under rain land cotton is 60 per cent. less than that of last year. The cause of this shrinkage is everywhere reported to be the same, viz., failure of the winter and spring rains. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon reports that on account of failure and lateness of the rain no area had up to the 1st July been sown, but this is probably true of the rain lands only.

Even the well and canal irrigated lands have suffered, and the present areas are returned at 15 per cent. and 12 per cent. less than the areas of last year. Flooded and alluvial lands do not produce very much cotton, but here also the area is only slightly more than half what was cropped last year.

The total area under cotton now forecasted shows a falling-off of 39 per cent. and of 4,24,800 acres on the area (1,089,300 acres) of last year. Many of the District Officers also report that the outturn is likely to be inferior in quantity and quality. Much more than half an average crop cannot therefore be anticipated.

THE BURMA RICE CROP.

The following summary has been received of the reports up to the 30th September :—

According to the first reports the area under rice cultivation this year is 3,445,543 acres, or 157,863 acres more than the actual area last year ; the increase is 4·8 per cent. The districts in which increase is reported are Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Bassein, and Thongwa. In other districts there is a slight decrease. The area left fallow is less than last year, and the damaged area is very small. Rainfall and weather have been generally seasonable, and so far crop prospects are generally very good.

THE YARN MARKET IN CHINA.

(Mr. J. Jamasjee's Circular, Oct. 11).

THE demand alluded to in last report has continued unabated throughout the whole of the interval, and a good business has again to be recorded, at or about previous rates ; certain suitable chops showing an advance of 50 cents to a dollar per bale. In consequence of their scarcity, and the market closing as under :—Medium and suitable threads of No. 20s. have been in good request, and the cargo being concentrated in strong hand, prices have advanced from 50 cents to a dollar per bale. Superior chops continue unchanged. Market closing strong. No. 16s. have been in little supply when compared with the demand, and rates show little or no change ; certain favorite threads being in moderate request under country orders. Close quiet. In No. 12s., good to superior chops, continue unchanged with but a limited business doing. The inferior threads are in very trifling request, and rates show a decline of from 1 dollr. to 18 dollrs. per bale. Certain favorite good to superior chops of No. 10s. have continued in good demand at or about previous rates, but other descriptions have been neglected and cannot easily be placed even at a reduction. In Nos. 6s. and 8s. the demand, has been limited to one or two favorite chops at former rates. During the fortnight arrival 5,983 bales, sales 8,523 bales and unsold stock 15,214 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1,711 bales and Japan 2,512 bales. The extra steamer Deccan just coming in with 3,000 bales Twist. In the beginning of the interval the markets in East Coast Shanghai and Japan were depressed in consequence of sales "to arrive" at declining prices ; latterly, however, a good business has been passing in Nos. 16s. and 20s. owing to cheap rates and the markets close firm. A small business has been done in the lower counts at lower rates.

DR. TALMAGE ON A "STRAIGHT UP-AND-DOWN" RELIGION.

Now that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is no more, the most popular preacher in America is Dr. Talmage. He too recently gave a large congregation his ideas of a "straight up-and-down religion." He said :—

What the world wants is a straight up-and-down religion. Much of the so-called piety of the day bends this way and that to suit the times. It is horizontal, with a low state of sentiment and morals. We have all been building a wall of character, and it is glaringly imperfect and needs reconstruction. How shall it be brought into the perpendicular ? Only by the divine measurement. The whole tendency of the times is to make us act by the standard of what others do. If they play cards, we play cards. If they dance, we dance. If they read certain styles of book, we read them. We throw over the wall of our character the tangled plumb-line of other lives and reject the infallible test which Amos saw. The question for me should not be what you think is right, but what God thinks is right. This perpetual reference to the behavior of others, as though it decided anything but human fallibility, is a mistake as wide as the world. There are ten thousand plumb-lines in use, but only one is true and exact, and that is the line of God's eternal right. There is a mighty attempt being made to reconstruct and fix up the Ten Commandments. To many they seem too rigid. The Tower of Pisa leans over about thirteen feet from the perpendicular, and people go thousands of miles to see its graceful inclination, and by extra braces and various architectural contrivances it is kept leaning from century to century. Why not have the ten granite blocks of Sinai set a little aslant ? Why not have the pillar of truth a leaning tower ? Why is not an ellipse as good as a square ? Why is not an oblique as good as straight up-and-down ? My friends, we must have a standard ; shall it be God's or man's ?

And what with the large number of clerks who are making false entries and the defrauders absconding to Canada, and the explosion of firms that fall for millions of dollars, honest men are at their wit's end to make a living. He who stands up amid all the pressure and does right is accomplishing something towards the establishment of a high commercial prosperity. I have deep sympathy for the laboring classes who toil with hand and foot. But we must not forget the business men who, without any complaint or bannered processions through the street, are enduring a stress of circumstances terrific. The fortunate people of to-day are those who are receiving daily wages or regular salaries. And very much to be pitied are those who conduct a business while prices are falling, and yet try to pay their clerks and employes, and are in such fearful straits that they would quit business to-morrow if it were not for the wreck and ruin of others. When people tell me at what a ruinously low price they purchased an article, it gives me more dismay than satisfaction. I know it means the bankruptcy and defalcation of men in many departments. The men who toil with the brain need fully as much sympathy as those who toil with the hand. All business life is struck through with suspicion, and panics are only the result of want of confidence. The pressure to do wrong is all the stronger from the fact that in our days the large business houses are swallowing up the smaller, the whales dining on bluefish and minnows. The large houses undersell the small ones because they can afford it. They can afford to make nothing, or actually lose, on some styles of goods, assured they can make it up on others. So a great dry goods house goes outside of its regular line and sells books at cost or less than cost, and that swamps the book-sellers ; or, the dry goods house or the Mogul tribe. Many tribesmen from the neighbourhood of Peshin and Ghazni to Kulai have gone to Kullat Tokhi to assist Ayub Khan, who has correspondence with Abdul Karim through these places. Abdul Karim has, however, not received any letter during the last month from Ayub Khan, owing to which the spirits of rebels have been dimmed ; but they nevertheless continue their preparations.—*Ibid.*

CROP PROSPECTS.

THE appended reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department have just been issued under date : Simla 21st October :—

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following is a summary of the reports on the prospects of the Cotton Crop up to the end of September, 1887 :—

Deccan, area 10 lakhs acres, 1 lakh above average and ¾ lakh below last year. Satara, area 12,000, and Satara Jaghirs and Akalkot 14,000 acres, other areas already reported. Heavy fall in early part of September damaged Khandesh crop in places but at the end of the month rain was much needed to fill cotton pods. Karnatak, area 8¼ lakhs acres already sown ; rain very favourable throughout. Sowings in progress owing to lateness of rains and figures not complete. Belgaum area 1½, Dharwar, 3¼ and Bijapur, 3 lakhs. Early sown crops healthy. Kolhapur, 32,000 acres or slightly below last year owing to unseasonable rain at sowing. In Southern Maratha Country States, 1½ lakhs acres already sown ; information incomplete. Gujarat, area 6¼ lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year, and ¼ lakh above average. Ahmedabad, area 3 lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year, and ¼ lakh above average. Broach, 2½ lakhs, ¼ lakh above last year. Surat, 92,000 or 6,000 below last year owing to continuous rain at sowing. Kaira, 10,000 crop good, sowing rain good, but one or two heavy showers wanted. Cutch, 2 lakhs slightly over last year. Returns from Baroda and some Gujarat States not received ; reported area 10 lakhs. Sind, information incomplete. Shikarpur, area 7,500, slight decrease Upper Sind Frontier, area 2,500, slight increase. Khairpur State, 2,500, season average.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

The following report has been received on the area and prospects of the Punjab Cotton Crop on 1st July, 1887 :—

The returns received from the different districts all show, with two exceptions, a very great decrease in the area under cotton. This decrease is most marked in the unirrigated tracts, and, according to the estimates received, the acreage under rain land cotton is 60 per cent. less than that of last year. The cause of this shrinkage is everywhere reported to be the same, viz., failure of the winter and spring rains. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon reports that on account of failure and lateness of the rain no area had up to the 1st July been sown, but this is probably true of the rain lands only.

Even the well and canal irrigated lands have suffered, and the present areas are returned at 15 per cent. and 12 per cent. less than the areas of last year. Flooded and alluvial lands do not produce very much cotton, but here also the area is only slightly more than half what was cropped last year.

The total area under cotton now forecasted shows a falling-off of 39 per cent. and of 4,24,800 acres on the area (1,089,300 acres) of last year. Many of the District Officers also report that the outturn is likely to be inferior in quantity and quality. Much more than half an average crop cannot therefore be anticipated.

THE BURMA RICE CROP.

The following summary has been received of the reports up to the 30th September :—

According to the first reports the area under rice cultivation this year is 3,445,543 acres, or 157,863 acres more than the actual area last year ; the increase is 4·8 per cent. The districts in which increase is reported are Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Bassein, and Thongwa. In other districts there is a slight decrease. The area left fallow is less than last year, and the damaged area is very small. Rainfall and weather have been generally seasonable, and so far crop prospects are generally very good.

THE YARN MARKET IN CHINA.

(Mr. J. Jamasjee's Circular, Oct. 11).

THE demand alluded to in last report has continued unabated throughout the whole of the interval, and a good business has again to be recorded, at or about previous rates ; certain suitable chops showing an advance of 50 cents to a dollar per bale. In consequence of their scarcity, and the market closing as under :—Medium and suitable threads of No. 20s. have been in good request, and the cargo being concentrated in strong hand, prices have advanced from 50 cents to a dollar per bale. Superior chops continue unchanged. Market closing strong. No. 16s. have been in little supply when compared with the demand, and rates show little or no change ; certain favorite threads being in moderate request under country orders. Close quiet. In No. 12s., good to superior chops, continue unchanged with but a limited business doing. The inferior threads are in very trifling request, and rates show a decline of from 1 dollr. to 18 dollrs. per bale. Certain favorite good to superior chops of No. 10s. have continued in good demand at or about previous rates, but other descriptions have been neglected and cannot easily be placed even at a reduction. In Nos. 6s. and 8s. the demand, has been limited to one or two favorite chops at former rates. During the fortnight arrival 5,983 bales, sales 8,523 bales and unsold stock 15,214 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1,711 bales and Japan 2,512 bales. The extra steamer Deccan just coming in with 3,000 bales Twist. In the beginning of the interval the markets in East Coast Shanghai and Japan were depressed in consequence of sales "to arrive" at declining prices ; latterly, however, a good business has been passing in Nos. 16s. and 20s. owing to cheap rates and the markets close firm. A small business has been done in the lower counts at lower rates.

HOME AND BOMBAY COTTON YARNS.

THE effect of the foreign production of cotton yarn on Lancashire industries naturally attracts great attention in all commercial communities. That country is the very heart of cotton spinning and weaving, and anything which lessens her position to a great extent effects every cotton market in the world. It was of course not to be expected that Lancashire would maintain what was at one time a practical monopoly of supplying many countries with cotton cloth and yarn. The first considerable attack on the position of English manufactures in the East was made in Bombay and Calcutta, and the spinning and weaving industries in both presidencies have reached a condition of prosperity after many disappointments. It was for a long time problematical whether cotton mills would succeed in India, notwithstanding the favourable conditions of cheap raw material and cheap labour. But the increase of capital in Bombay, the teachings of experience, and the alteration that has taken place in exchange have, with other circumstances, told in favour of Indian cotton companies. Not that all Bombay and Calcutta concerns of this kind are prosperous. A glance down the share lists in the Indian papers shows that the shares of quite as many companies are at a discount as at a premium. One reason for some mills prospering and others not doing so is pointed out in one of the many letters on the cotton industry which have lately appeared in Home newspapers. The writers say : Low exchange is not altogether, favourable to the extension of cotton spinning in India for the cost of machinery is thereby greatly enhanced. Instead of 1,000,000 rupees at 2 or 1,066, 666 at 1-10½d. the Indian spinner must pay 1,41,076 at 1-5 exchange for £10,000 worth of machinery. In this view the advantage would appear to lie chiefly with concerns which were established in India when exchange ruled higher than it does now." This difference in the cost of machinery, no doubt tells to some extent in favour of the concerns which were established before the material decline in exchange twelve or fifteen years ago ; but it must be more or less counterbalanced by the superiority of the newer machinery, and every year that passes bring the different companies more on a par with each other, as renewals of worn-out machinery are made. The expansion of the trade in Indian yarns in China, and the favourable working of Bombay mills from this cause are having their natural effect. More mills are being built in Bombay, some on private account, and others for joint stock companies, while the piece-goods merchants will, it is understood, erect another. In Calcutta the spinning industry has been materially helped this year by some of the mills obtaining contracts for yarn for China. The effect of the production of yarn in India on the Lancashire trade is shown to be greater by almost every monthly return of the Board of Trade. For the first seven months of this year the export of yarn to China was in round figures, 4 millions of lbs. against 8 million last year and 12 millions in 1885. The latest export from England was 139 millions in seven months in 1887 against 150 millions in 1886 and 145 in the previous year, to all markets. Japan had taken in the same time a larger amount of English yarn than in the two previous years ; and for the first six months of this year 25,900 bales had been exported to her from Bombay against 6,900 in 1886. In these six months the export of Bombay yarn to China had only increased about 1,000 bales,—it was 100,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

As regards the yarn trade in Japan we have the evidence of Mr. Vice-Consul Longford who says in his Report for 1886 : "The imports of Bombay yarns in 1886 showed a large increase when compared with past years, while that of British showed an equally large decline. In producing the transfer of the trade from Great Britain to Bombay, no doubt the advantage of purchasing from a silver as against a gold using country exercised considerable influence, but the change is in no less a degree, to be ascribed to the better class of yarns which Bombay now exports, as compared with that of previous years. Formerly Bombay yarn could only be used in Japan for the weft, either English or native yarn being invariably employed for the warp. Now it is of such quality that cloth of the commoner grade is largely woven entirely from it. Very considerable additions are now being made both to number and size of cotton-spinning factories in Japan, and with competition from Bombay, supplemented by one steadily growing under favourable circumstances in Japan itself, no very enthusiastic hope can be entertained of a revival of the purely British share in the import of the staple." Mr. Troup, the Consul at Hiogo, states that the cotton spinning mills in his district are being increased in productive power. One mill which in 1884 seems to have had 10,500 mule-spindles has had a building containing 16,800 mule-spindles and 4,020 ring throstles since added to it. Mr. Troup thus describes these mills : The number of hands employed is now over 1,073. The yearly out-turn of yarns amounts to 5,900,000lb. or say 200,000lb per working day ; the counts from No. 8 to No. 24. At first only Japanese cotton was used in the mill, now about six-tenths of the cotton used is Japanese, and four-tenths Chinese. Lately some Chinese cotton has been spun on commission from China. Both the Japanese and Chinese cotton is of a short fibre, for which the machinery is specially adapted, but the Chinese is also coarser than the Japanese cotton. The machinery, engines and boilers have all been supplied by Lancashire makers. The mill is lighted by means of Edison's incandescent lamps. The capital of the company is placed at dols. 600,000. The yarn turned out finds a ready market in this and the Yokkaichi district, and elsewhere. We should like to know whether the Chinese cotton, which is said to have been spun on commission, was an experiment to see what could be done with the staple.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

DRESSING GOWNS.—a Large Choice just to hand. Towels, Fancy Flannels, White Turkish, Oxford Cloth, from Rs. 1-8. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Our OFFICES have been REMOVED to 19 and 21, HUMM STREET. F. FISCHER & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. E [illegible] & Co. Valuable Household Furn[illegible] Landau, Pair of Horses, &c., at [illegible] at 1 p.m. G. Crawford's [illegible]ture, English-built [illegible]breach Candy, TO-DAY, Residence, 18 rooms, 18 [illegible] every [illegible]

[illegible]A HOTEL near Prince's Dock. [illegible]ce for Families, Gentlemen, Be[illegible] by 15. Terms Re[illegible]. Tram passes minutes.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER to take charge of the Dressmaking and Millinery Department in our [illegible] Esmund Branch.—Apply to Messrs. OAKES & Co., Miras.

SALE[illegible] WANTED. A smart, energetic young man, to attend to Customers. One who [illegible] accustomed to write Adverti-ements will [illegible] Apply with copies of Testimonials to Messrs. [illegible] Co., Madras.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! for the Hot Weather, splendid assortment in Silk and Cloth, to suit all classes. To prevent disappointment. Apply sharp, SHROFF BROTHERS.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, 26, Meadow Street, Received by last Mail, Ladies' and Children's richly TRIMMED HATS, Silk and Swede Gloves, Jet Jewellery, Christmas and Birthday Cards.

SOME SKILLED FITTERS and TURNERS Wanted by C. JOST & Co., 16, Church Gate Street.

SMYRNA FIGS, 8 annas per Box, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz. P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.—Great Reductions in all Departments. Remnants of Dress Materials.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 5, Hornby Row. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

WALERS.—Just arrived at Stephens and Sons, Girgaum, a superior batch of Walers consisting of pairs, Chargers, and Saddle Harness.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Rapord, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES, 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"THE SHIKARI" PATTERN TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 14" by 9½, Rs. 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARCE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, AT MATHERAN, "Bombay View" and "Keepsake," well furnished. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialties of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—PRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 220. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment, Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Albert, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—RANCHA AND PUCHLE, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCUS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any medal Watch sold in India, however high the Price [illegible] Address "G. A. CHAPPIE & Co.," Agent, Calcutta.

[illegible]DENCE—For a married [illegible]ross-[illegible]month [illegible]SON

[illegible]TRU-[illegible]s, Sex-[illegible]rantee. [illegible]ailway

[illegible]VANT-[illegible]ection in [illegible]gent man, [illegible]house in [illegible]E-GOODS."

[illegible]E ACTS, [illegible]s Tariff Act, [illegible] Bombay Salt [illegible] Indian Port [illegible]he Abkari Act, [illegible]ct, The Steam [illegible]he Bombay Por[illegible]ts. 0-8.

[illegible]EAD, 12 Loaves [illegible]o all parts of the [illegible]

[illegible] PEBBLES [illegible]IENTIFIC PRINCI-[illegible] THE AXIS OF THE [illegible].

[illegible]CT PEBBLE SPEC[illegible] the pebbles which [illegible]ention has also been [illegible]ion and finish of the [illegible] pebbles being placed [illegible] position for efficiently [illegible]ular anomaly of refrac-[illegible] are designed.

[illegible]RFECT PEBBLE SPEC-[illegible]ivalled, and command the [illegible] for those who desire it, we [illegible]y glass and Pebble Spectacles [illegible] per pair, respectively.

[illegible]ND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & [illegible] No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS [illegible] & CO., SALE OF STORE, GODOWNS [illegible] STREETS. H. M.'S DOCK[illegible]

Under instructions fro[illegible] NOS. 145 AND 146 IN [illegible]ency, the undersigned [illegible]ARD, FORT. Auction, on MON[illegible] at the Executive Engineer Presi-on the premi[illegible]d will sell for removal, by Public in the H[illegible] DAY, the 7th November, 1887, at 3 p.m., [illegible]ous wooden store godowns, Nos. 145 and 146 [illegible]'s Dockyard, Fort. Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Bombay, Oct. 31, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

- [illegible] bales coloured union cloth.
- 1 " coloured woollen cloth.
- 3 " grey dhoties.
- 3 " grey shirtings.
- 2 " white and coloured handkerchiefs.
- 4 cases coloured prints.
- 1 case white and grey socks and stockings, pants, &c.
- 1 " Charles Letts and Co., scribbling cloth bound, and special diaries for 1888 of different sizes with and without blotting.
- A quantity of Grey T cloth, coloured cloth, Towels, Napkins, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plants, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1887, and following days at 1 p.m., on each day until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of bolts coiled iron keys, chains, wheels, scrap steel, scrap iron, timber scantlings, old fire bars, bevil bars, scoops, brake blocks, India rubber scrap, old corrugated sheets, leather hose pipes, packing cases, old rails, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NURBUDDA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., SITUATED AT BROACH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st Nov. 1887, at 4 p.m., at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Bombay.

The mill of the Nurbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach.

The mill contains 19,616 spindles, 200 looms, 4 large boilers by W. and J. Yates, 1 small boiler, 1 large engine by Galloway, 1 small engine and 50 looms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the company or to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kesowjee Jadowjee.

The above mill is erected on Fazendary ground on a monthly rent of Rs. 121.

MENESSE & Co. Bombay, October 31, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November next, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, specially designed, substantial made artistic household furniture by "Winch-ridge" and John Roberts, of the latest designs, best electro-plated ware, very fine crockery and neat glassware, real Persian and Brussels carpets, old China and Japanese vases, real bronze, venetian, and bohemian glass table ornaments, one very handsome five lights Hink's hanging kerosine lamp, a large size musical box, playing 12 Hindostanee airs, oil pictures and water paintings, a first-rate English clock at sitting rooms and hall hours, handsome large size wallbrackets with mirrors, fancy floor curtains with rings and hooks, one first-class fire proof safe on stand by "J. Miller," one English-built victoria with removable coach box, suitable for single or pair bill at the Church Factory, New Broad Street, London, one handsome strong grey Arab, showy and fast, 14 hands, and a set of rising 6 years brass mounted harness by "Dunnell," a strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order, sets of harness, &c., the property of E. S. Gubbay, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view. The property of another gentlemen.

1 handsome strong nearly new lagdau.

1 handsome strong [illegible]se-nail miniatur brougham in good order.

The property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

1 Pair BIG and serviceabl[illegible] Australian horses, 15 hands very strong both go in single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 5th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, fancy China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persi[illegible] carpets, &c., the property of E. H. Mc'owell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, bicouias, crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodore Knaust, consisting of single and double wire table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts toilet sets flower vases and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO. Bombay, Oct. 31, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 230-30—The History of the Jews—Rev. H. C. Adams M. A.
141-24—Weather—Hon. R. Abercromby.
70-25—Specifications, Rates, &c.—Capt. E. L. Marryat.
B. 99-18—Malcolm—Geo. Macdonald.
99-17—The Marquis of Lossie—do.
15-22—Count of the Saxon Shore—Rev. A. J. Church.
15-21—A Death-Ring—Edith S. Drewry.
38-25—Doreal Hunt—Jas. Grant.
69-16—Jack and three Jills F. C. Phillips.
D. 5-10—Anatomy of the Domesticated Quadrupeds—N. H. Sukhia.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW, Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectua in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS, SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY, Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

YESTERDAY evening's telegram through Reuter records no change in any of the Government stock quotations usually wired, and makes the price of Silver unaltered at 44d. per oz. In the quotations for Eastern Exchange Banks, we notice a decline of £1 in Chartered at £22. 10s., and of 10s. in Mercantile at £17.

Wheat was firmer at Home, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter dearer at 29s. 3d. by Canal, and 29s. 6d. via the Cape; while in Liverpool No. 1 Soft White was 2d. higher, and No. 2 a penny up at 6s 3d. and 6s. per cental, respectively. The total wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,410,000 quarters, which is precisely the same as last week's estimate. Advices from Mincing Lane call Linseed steady, but the quotation for Bombay seed to arrive is put down 6d. per quarter at 3s. 6d. Rape and Poppy Seeds were quiet at previous rates. Coffee was flat, and Mid-plantation and Mid-Mysore were both lower, the former 1s. 6d. per cwt. at 92s. and the latter 2s. at 94s. per. cwt.

London quotations for Copper show an advance of £1-10 in Wallaroo at £48-10, and of £3 in Braziers' at £51 per ton. Braziers' Yellow Metal was also ½ dearer at 4½. per cwt.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, but with some falling off in demand, the day's sales having reached but 12,000 bales, including, however, 2,000 bales of Surats, the market for which continued firm. In prices, ready Mid-Uplands stood at 5 5-16d. per lb, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. down for October-November deliveries, and 1-32d. lower in all other positions. Prices of Surats were unaltered; but in other East Indian Cotton we rule an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in "Good" Bengal, "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, and "Good" Westerns. Oomras and Broach in Havre were quoted one franc higher. The imports were heavy at 40,000 bales. To-day the Liverpool market was quiet with sales, only 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats, which had also become quiet. Spot quotations (with the exception of "Fully Good" Bengal called 1-16d. higher), were unchanged all round; but American Arrivals for all deliveries were another 1-64d. down.

The Manchester market had been strong, but we notice no change in price in the items wired.

In New York the spot price was unchanged yesterday, but February Futures were 5 points lower at 9·67 cents, the Receipts at the Ports having been 56,000 bales, against 42,000 bales and 36,000 bales for the two previous years respectively. To-day, with comparatively light Receipts, viz., 40,000 bales, against 50,000 in 1886 and 53,000 in 1885, Mid-Uplands receded 1-16 cents, to 9⅜ cents, and Futures were down one point to 9·66 cents. The total Receipts for the week ending yesterday were 295,000 bales, or 24,000 bales more, than came forward during the previous week, while compared with the two previous years they show an excess of 39,000 and 27,000 bales, respectively. The stock at the Ports had increased during the week by 41,000 bales, and that in the Interior by 51,000 bales. As will be seen by the subjoined statements the total Receipts at the U. S. Ports since the fresh season opened to yesterday amounted to 1,774,000 bales, an excess of 406,000 bales, as against the previous year, and of 357,000 bales compared with the year before.

Reuter's weekly figures from Liverpool show that 83,000 bales had been sold (4,000 bales more than in the preceding week) of which only 5,000 bales had been sold to speculators, the balance having been taken by the trade, or for exports. The stock had meanwhile increased by 10,000 bales, say, to 444,000 bales; and the total visible supply, at 2,210,000 bales, was 150,000 bales greater than last Friday's estimate. The stock of Surats, on the other hand, continues to decrease, yesterday's figures of 135,000 bales showing a diminution of 7,000 bales; while the visible supply at 381,000 bales gives 11,000 bales less in sight than there were a week ago.

The sensitiveness of the governing markets to the figures for daily Receipts at the United States' Ports and the almost daily fluctuations in arrival prices, would seem to indicate the absence of a settled opinion amongst operators as to the probable figures of further arrivals, and the future course of the market. Meanwhile, however, looking at things from a statistical point of view, we have a Liverpool stock some 100,000 bales greater than last year at this time; a visible supply over 200,000 bales more; and, by the end of the month probably some 30 per cent. of the total expected outturn of the crop will have been received at the American Ports. It will not be forgotton, however, that with a total crop for 1886-7 of rather over 6½ million bales, a smart rise in prices in Liverpool some weeks ago was probably only prevented by the early and large arrivals of the new crop at the U. S. Ports, and any great falling-off in receipts, pointing to a smaller ultimate outturn than at present seems likely, may well be followed by some upward movement, if only of a speculative nature.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	295,000	256,000	284,000
" exports to U. K.	113,000	110,000	74,000
" " Continent	106,008	36,000	90,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,744,000	1,338,000	1,387,000
" exports to U. K. " "	548,000	465,000	366,000
" " Cont. " "	409,000	209,000	300,000
" Stock in the Ports	613,000	616,000	590,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,210,000	1,802,193	1,87,310
" Surats	381,000	249,610	165,170

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	444,000	332,770	364,630
" London	40,000	17,000	23,000
American Afloat	210,000	209,000	197,000
East Indian "	14,000	18,000	8,000
	708,000	583,770	592,620
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5 3 16d.	5d
" Good Fair Dholleras	3 15-16d.	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1¼d.	11-16d.

Our local market has been very quiet to-day. Dealers will not lower their pretensions to the extent of more than half a rupee, while European buyers, of which there are fewer than yesterday, are not offering within a rupee or two of the rates previously paid. The business done has been on a small scale, contracts for 400 bales "Good" Broach for March delivery, and 100 bales "Good" Julgaum for December, being the only transactions in New Cotton reported. Of Old Stuff 150 bales Dharwar at Rs. 181, and 300 Indore at Rs. 156 were taken for local consumption.

WHEAT.—A small, almost retail, business alone is passing between dealers, and the market may be called dull, but nominally unchanged as to prices.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet and unchanged in value, and we hear of no noteworthy transactions either in Old or New Seed. Brown *Rapeseed* is wanted, and both Delhi and Cawnpore have advanced one anna per cwt. to Rs. 5-14-0 per cwt. Under pressure on sellers to deliver, ready *Poppy Seed* has advanced 6 annas, say to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,066	bales.
Wheat	12,996	cwt.
Linseed	4,917	"
Rapeseed	1,565	"
Gingelly	2,143	"
Groundnuts	1,038	"

FREIGHTS are quite at unchanged rates for ready cargo, but we notice rather more enquiry in respect of forward engagements. The "Clan Buchanan" (s) has been put on the berth for Marseilles at 11s. 6d. per ton. The "Asuma" (s) is reported to have been fixed for March loading at 18s. for one, 18s. 3d. for two, or 18s. 6d. for three, Continental Ports. The Austrian Lloyd's line has, we hear, booked some 10,000 tons of cargo for Trieste and Venice from January to June at 28s. 9d. per ton at a par of exchange, and for near June 30s. has been the rate.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet as to business, but steady in tone to-day. Banks have been drawing at 1s. 4 13-16d. to the end of next month, and 1-32d. per month higher forward. Credits for January are 1s. 5 1-16d. and 1s. 5 3-32d. For ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand. 1s. 4 25-32d. to 1s. 5 13-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 25-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 4½d. "
Credits " " ...1s. 5d. "
Francs " " ...1.79½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Fours opened very weak this morning at 99 3-16, a decline of ¼ per cent. on the previous day's closing rate, and though 1-16 of this was afterwards recovered, the market closed with a drooping tendency at 99½ for cash and 99 for next month's account. 4½ per cent. have been quoted rather lower at 102½, but business in this denomination is almost *nil*.

SHARES have been quiet, but steady on the whole for Mill scrip. There has, however, been very little business during to-day to test quotations, which we call generally unchanged. We note, however, an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Bhimjee Mill shares, and a decline of Rs. 2 in Manecklji Petit. Bombay-Burma Trading, 2nd issue are also Rs. 5 lower.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LINDSAY—STEWART—October 29, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev G Gothard, M A, Chaplain, Colonel J G Lindsay, Royal Engineers, son of the late Colonel Lindsay, C B, 78th Highlanders, to Eva Lilian, only daughter of T H Stewart, Esq, Bombay Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—October 14, at Jutogh, the wife of B W Blood, of a son.
BURNE—October 20, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Newdigate Burne, Commandant, Burma Military Police Battalion, of a son.
DELMERICK—October 17, at Gonda, Oudh, the wife of C S Delmerick, of a daughter.
WYLIE—September 17, at Dollar, N B, the wife of G Wylie, Irrigation Branch, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CURRIE—FERGUSON—October 22, by the Rev W H Hart, W Currie to Jeanie Wallace, only daughter of the late James H Ferguson, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

HACKETT—October 25, at Mian Mir, Alice, wife of Major Chas Hackett, Northumberland Fusiliers.
LEWIS—October 23, at Vizianagram, Thomas Henry, the dearly loved son of William and Kate Lewis.
MONK—October 25, at her residence, Esplanade Hotel, Calcutta, Jessie, the dearly beloved wife of R Monk, Esq.
REBSCH—October 22, at Simla, the wife of Mr B A Rebsch, Forest Department Oudh, of twin daughter.
SAPORTAS—October 21, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Saportas, Manchester Regiment, of a daughter

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

WE have recently taken occasion to show how little basis there is for the assertions which are reiterated not in India only but in London that Karachi is in a state of decadence. The theory that the Sind port is losing its trade is rebutted conclusively by the statistics of exports and imports which set forth a large steady increase during the last five years—figures which are still high notwithstanding the exceptional interruption of the Punjab wheat export this year owing to a failure of the harvest. Nevertheless upon this infirm basis has been founded a demand urged very vehemently that Karachi should be provided with additional railway communication, so that the advantages of the harbour might be turned to full account. The impression produced by the casual perusal of the memorials on this subject sent up to Government is that Karachi is suffering severely from an unfair depreciation of the railway accommodation to which it is fairly entitled. This view of the matter has been accepted without enquiry by the *London Times*, by the *Pioneer*, by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and by the *Indian Daily News*. Not one writer in those papers appears to have taken the trouble to open a railway map of India and verify the state of the case. Karachi, so far from being left without railway communication with the interior, is served by a system, upon which the enormous capital of forty-six crores has been expended. The Russian frontier difficulty, which has diverted from other parts of India a large share of the millions of money which it was intended to expend on the construction of lines which would pay a dividend, has caused those millions to be laid out on strategic lines which establish communication between Karachi, and the whole frontier, so that the great passes by which access is attained to Beluchistan and the Central Asian countries beyond are made available for trade, of which the nearest harbour must have a practical monopoly. The traffic through the Goomul Pass alone is estimated at seventy lakhs per annum, and no doubt the trade with the large, if scattered populations, is brought within the reach of Sind enterprise by the strategic railways, which the Government is content to run at a loss. Those railways, some of which would never have been made at all only for political reasons, are not the less a great boon to Karachi, that port being able to boast that it is subserved by lines which have absorbed forty-six millions of capital. Much, however, will have more. The merchants of Karachi and the various public bodies strongly urge the Government of India to make a railway line from Jodhpur across sandy and uninhabitable deserts to Hyderabad. It is demonstrated that this line could never pay its expenses, that its only traffic would be through traffic from end to end, that probably it would never get that traffic, for even if the through rates from Pachbadra to Karachi are the same as, or lower than, from Pachbadra to Bombay the difference would inevitably be made up by the B. B. and C. I. Company charging differential rates between Delhi and Pachbadra in such a way as to make the through rate from the grain districts about Delhi to Karachi heavier than from the same places to Bombay. The despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay completely disposed of this scheme, of which we shall now hear little more. But there are two rival schemes evolved: apparently out of the heads of those who have been misled by the representations, that the one thing wanting to the prosperity of Karachi is additional railway communications with the interior. The Allahabad paper gives prominence to a scheme which is spoken of in London for getting grain from Delhi, to Rohtuk (45 miles) thence to Blimani (30 miles), to Bikaneer (180 miles), to Jeysulmere (165 miles), to Mirpur Khas (152 miles), to Kotree (46 miles) and on to Karachi another 105 miles. This alignment of 723 miles would take the railway across desert, with the exception of about seventy miles to the east which is served by the existing line, and of about forty to the westward, which is served very well by the Indus. The railway if made would depend entirely for traffic on the grain from the country around Delhi, which would seek the easiest route to the sea at Bombay, and which would not traverse a broad river by a steam ferry. The Lahore paper has propounded yet another scheme, which would take wheat from Delhi via Rohtuk to Hanzi, Sirsa, Khaorpur, and Bhawulpur to Karachi—a distance of 899 miles—just ten miles longer than the uninterrupted and ready made route to Bombay. The paper which puts forward this proposal to divert wheat from Bombay so as to send it by a longer route to Karachi, lectures the Bombay Government for indifference to the interests of the Sind port and imputes to a partiality for Bombay the fact that this line or one of the alternative lines has not been constructed. When the Lahore organ reverts to this scheme as promised "at greater length" we shall expect to be informed how grain can be forced to go over a greater length of railway and at greater cost of money and time to Karachi, instead of going by the shorter and cheaper route to Bombay, by any amount of disinterestedness on the part of the Government of this Presidency. However, we must not attribute too much importance to the deliverances of up-country papers on such subjects. The Allahabad writer on the 30th September declared pathetically that "Karachi has need of the advocacy of the *Times*," an advocacy which was given to the Hyderabad-Oomerkot route, which it was observed parenthetically, does not stand on so good a footing as that via Bhawulpur, to which we have just referred. The same paper now declares that the answer of the Government of India to the case for which the advocacy of the *Times* was sadly needed is unanswerable, and that we shall never hear more of a project to build a line which would be so unprofitable in every sense. This unprofitable railway would however be much less hopeless as a financial venture than the Hansi-Bhawulpur line, the construction of which, we are told, would leave Karachi "little cause for grumbling." The Indian taxpayer would have good cause for grumbling if he were made to pay a dividend on millions of money buried in the sands of Sind.

IF we revert once more to the hardship which recent changes in the Police Department have inflicted upon all except the happy few who are independent of promotion and have no need to trouble themselves about their prospects, it is because it seems to us that something much less than justice has in these changes been done to a body of men who, if not numerous, are at all events useful servants of the public, and are labourers worthy of their hire. The grievances of the police officers, as we have shewn, fall under two heads. They complain that promotion has been checked by a most unnecessary departure from the long standing rule which exacts the retirement of lieutenant-colonels on retaining that rank; and that promotion, in addition to having been thus retarded, is made a thing the less to be desired by the serious curtailment, under a recent resolution, of the pay of Assistant Superintendents from Rs. 500 a month to Rs. 400 in the first grade, and from Rs. 400 to Rs. 300 in the second. Thus the Government have on the one hand drawn in the horizon of advancement, and on the other they have reduced the number and the value of the good things within reach of those who are patient enough to wait for them. The case of the Police officials has this in common with that of the Telegraph service—that delay in promotion, and in many cases the virtual prohibition of the hope of advancement, constitute its leading grievances. But it differs in this, that whereas in the Telegraph service the block in promotion arose from what the Government of India call "spasmodic recruiting"—the result in great part of a sudden development of the Indian Telegraph system—in the Police service it results from the abandonment in practice of a very wholesome rule, a rule which has not, so far as we are aware, been rescinded, and which is not known to have worked otherwise than exceedingly well. The Government of India have been so far impressed with the hardship which a block in promotion has caused in the Telegraph service that they have, by the recent resolution, on the one hand given a personal allowance or augmented pay to disappointed officials; on the other they have offered liberal allowances to officers of long standing with a view to induce them to retire and so quicken the flow of promotion. With this resolution of the Government of India before us it seems very hard to understand why the Government of Bombay, by an as yet unexplained departure from their own rule, have brought about the very state of things for the removal of which in the Telegraph service the Supreme Government are prepared to lay out no inconsiderable sum of money. As it is impossible to believe that the local Government would willingly leave any section of their servants labouring under the impression that an injustice had been done them, we venture to ask if the Government of Bombay could not find in the action taken by the Government of India a call to a more equitable way of dealing with those who are serving them in the Police Department.

The economies which they propose in the pay of the assistant superintendents will doubtless be explained as retrenchments resolved upon as a consequence of the activities of the Finance Committee. As, however, they amount altogether to a saving of only Rs. 500 a month, they scarcely avail much from the point of view of economy. But though the retrenchment is an exceedingly small matter to them it means much to the officers whose position or prospects it affects. Apart from the happy chance of some acting appointment—a chance which is greatly reduced by the bad prospects of the Department generally—these appointments are the most that the numerous class of Police Probationers have to look forward to at the end of a long term of service. Three hundred rupees a month at thirty five years of age, after ten years' service or more, is a poor prospect; and yet it is all that the Government now hold out to their servants in the lower grades of the police department as an inducement to a devoted and a cheerful service. There are now about ten of this class, the more fortunate of them dependent, we should say, upon the good fortune of an acting allowance which is withdrawn on the day they revert to their substantive appointment, for the means of making both ends meet. For the substantive pay of a probationer—a title conferred indiscriminately upon the last comer and upon men who may have been ten years in the service—is Rs. 250 a month, and this carries with it no allowances, though the appointment involves charges which, unless the unhappy police probationer is fed by the ravens, make it exceedingly difficult to understand how these gentlemen live. They have to provide themselves with tents; but not being heaven born civilians they share with the rest of the department the privilege of having to pay for these necessaries out of their own pockets. A horse is equally necessary to any one engaged in district police work, and as the moffusil roads are not always of the best, and as good horses even on good roads have a way of going lame, the police official who can do without a spare horse is a wonderful manager. Besides horses die as well as go lame; but a considerate Government, notwithstanding its liberal attention to veterinary science of late years, seems to ignore both death and lameness, and it leaves those who are trying to be cheerful in its service on Rs. 250 a month to deal with death and lameness as best they may. A story, as true as it is said reached us not long ago of an officer in one of the lower grades losing a horse through sickness contracted in a long and emergent ride in a drenching monsoon rain—a valuable horse which could never have been bought out of the owner's pay, and which of course, though it was sacrificed in the service of the state, the state would never replace. Tents are not carried about from place to place nor are horses groomed and fed for nothing; and then, when charges on these accounts have been met, there comes the universal necessity "*il faut vivre.*" Now it is not as a rule respectful to put conundrums to the Government, but if some one were entrusted by Lord Reay with the working out of the problem, "How, on the pay of a police probationer, or even of an assistant superintendent, can a man live, and move about his district, and do the service that is required of him?" some very necessary changes would soon be made in the gradation list of the police department. If comparison between the lot of the favoured civilian and any other class of men under the sun is not preposterous, the pay which is given to a member of the Civil Service for the first month of his career is the pay to which the Police Probationer looks forward when, after working for as many years as chance and a blocked promotion list impose upon him, he tries to fancy himself prosperous on a first class Assistant Superintendent's four hundred rupees a month. A glance at the gradation list moreover shows that everyone who writes the magic letters "C.S." after his name, no matter how low down he may be in the service, gets travelling and tent allowances if there is a reasonable presumption that his duties carry him outside his own compound.

But we apprehend that the aggrieved police officials would prefer to put their case on its merits, rather than upon comparisons between their own fortune and that of the envied civilians. It is fair to them to point out, however, that the standard of requirement insisted upon by the Government in making appointments to the service is by no means low. Besides examinations in the vernacular, a probationer has to pass two law examinations which comprise the Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the District Police Act, the Village Police Act, and the greater part of the Indian Evidence Act, and to produce a certificate of efficiency in company drill and in equitation. The service that is thus prepared for is certainly as arduous and as responsible as some which is much more liberally requited. The Government recognize

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.

The Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold, and will not, in consequence, be able to attend the annual Boar Hunt in the Black Forest.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

A large number of people out of employ assembled yesterday in Trafalgar Square, and a Deputation was sent to the Board of Works.

On being granted an interview, the Deputation demanded work in a menacing manner.

The reply of the Board of Works to these demands will be made known on Monday.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Chamberlain has started for America to be present at the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission.

THE OFFICIAL SCANDALS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 28.

Both President Grevy and the members of the Cabinet are opposing to their utmost the demand for an enquiry into the "sale of Military decorations scandals," and, it is believed, that the Cabinet, as well as the President, will resign if the Chamber of Deputies persists in their demand for a Committee to examine into the matter.

Oct. 29.

As M. Wilson insists on making an explanation to the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, President Grévy and the Cabinet, will no longer oppose the holding of an inquiry.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

M. Wilson has refunded the sum of £1,600 which he had received for franking private letters by means of the President's stamp.

On this becoming known to the Committee it was unanimously decided that a searching inquiry should be held.

PROBABLE MEETING BETWEEN THE CZAR AND EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar will most probably return to Russia *vie* Germany, when he will have an interview with the Emperor William.

No Political significance will attach to the meeting should it take place.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

The Emperor Francis Joseph in his speech from the Throne replying to the Delegations said, that the relations of the Empire with Foreign Powers were satisfactory, and that it was intended to pursue the present policy of peace, and to respect existing treaties. He hoped that such a settlement of affairs in Bulgaria would shortly be made as would reconcile the desires of the Bulgarian nation with existing treaties and the interests of Europe.

The recently declared union of Germany, Italy and Austria, tends to assure peace in Europe.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 28.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The Public Service Commission meet here on the 15th November and not at Allahabad as was previously arranged.

THE LATE KING OF OUDE'S AFFAIRS.

Munshi Rahatali Khan, Deputy Collector of Lucknow, will join Colonel Prideaux in winding up the affairs of the late King of Oudh.

SHOCKING MURDER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Last night a murder was discovered to have been committed on the 15th instant in a house close to the Mall, the most central part of Simla. A hill woman, named Murthoo, a convert to Mahomedanism, who had led a gay life and possessed a large amount of jewellery, was the victim. It appears that she was last seen going to her house in company with three men, apparently Punjabis. On Friday the attention of the police was attracted by a smell of putrefaction emanating from the woman's house. They broke open the door and found inside the unfortunate victim dead, with her throat cut, and bearing evidences of a severe struggle. The first wound had apparently been inflicted whilst the woman was lying on her bed. Being of a powerful constitution she had succeeded in struggling into an outer room, the door of which was chained. It is supposed she was then despatched with a table knife.

The room had been ransacked and the jewellery taken away. The police are in hopes that some clue to the murderers will soon be obtained, as they must bear marks of the struggle. They also expect to be able to trace them by the stolen property.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The *Gazette of India*, dated twenty-ninth, announces that Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, B.C.S., is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Fourth Grade, Burma.

Dr. W. R. Rice is appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, Resident of Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st November.

Captain E. C. Bethune, is appointed Garrison Instructor, *vice* Major Moffat resigned.

Captain F. Peel, R.E., is granted furlough for one year.

The following promotions are made:—Colonels W. T. Fagan, Bengal S. C., and T. W. Stansfield, Madras S.C., to be Major-Generals; Lieutenant H. J. J. Middleton, Bengal S.C., to be Captain; Brigade Surgeon J. C. Morice to be Deputy Surgeon-General; Captain R. C. Temple to be Major Commandant of Mandalay Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Devereux Hill and Dr. E. Bonavia are permitted to retire.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue is appointed Examiner of Accounts to the Sind-Pishin Railway.

Captain R. O. Lloyd and Mr. H. Kench, Executive Engineers, are transferred from Assam to Burma.

Mr. G. W. MacGeorge officiates as Consulting Engineer to Railways, Lucknow, *vice* Colonel Dowden.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSICK, Oct. 30.

At a large and influential meeting at the Sarvajanik Sabha here, held to-day, Messrs. Dajee Abajee Khare, Pleader High Court, Janardhan Raghunath Nimbker, District Pleader, Ramchunder Sadashiv Lele, B.A., and Anant Rawji Kawle were unanimously chosen delegates for Nassik District to attend the ensuing National Congress to be held at Madras.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning four days before due date.

SUEZ, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee left here this morning.

PENANG, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan (extra) left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, Oct. 30.

French mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Sutats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been strong.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 4d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Routes	109
Bar Silver	44

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	83,000	bales
" " " Surats	13,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	103,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	444,000	"
" " Surats	136,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	40,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 29.

10 p.m.	78·4

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	83·7

MR. A. REA, First Assistant, Archæological Survey, recently inspected and excavated some ancient burial places at Dadampatti, Paravai near Thovarimon, Anapanadi near Madura, and the cromlechs near Kodaikanal. He made a splendid collection of ancient pottery, and in some of the tombs found a large number of bones, also a complete human skull; the latter had been filled up and enclosed in soft clay, so that its contour and characteristics are perfectly preserved. He considers it a very important find, as it may be of use in throwing more light on the people who used these remains. He also brought away a small specimen of a pyriform tomb. While at Madura he took the opportunity of having the Brahmanical caves and Jain sculptures at Annamalai surveyed.

AN important regulation has been passed providing for the establishment of a village system in Upper Burma. The Deputy Commissioner will appoint a headman in every village or group of villages, who will be invested with considerable powers, such as the right to arrest criminals and suspicious characters, to resist unlawful attack, to protect his village generally and to keep open communications. He will assist also in the collection of revenue, and have summary powers of jurisdiction in petty offences. The object is to make the villagers self-reliant, and prevent their being overawed by dacoity and lawlessness. Deputy Commissioners are empowered to fine villages convicted of harbouring or abetting criminals, or not taking proper defensive measures.

A TRICHINOPOLY correspondent writes:—We are having a good deal of rain; and the district is putting on its best appearance. H. H. the young Rajah of Poodoocottah, with his retinue, arrived here last Tuesday morning. The Maharajah's object in coming is to meet H. E. the Governor at Trichinopoly; and it is believed that young Poodoocottah will make a month's stay at this station. Both Mr. Knox, our new judge, and Colonel Harris, the new Police Superintenden of Trichinopoly, have arrived. The former took over charge of the District Court from Mr. G. Duncan Irvine, on Wednesday forenoon. Mr. Irvine leaves Trichinopoly for Coimbatore next Wednesday.

FROM the Sanitary Commissioner's returns of vital statistics in the districts and Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the month of June last it appears that, in the period under report cholera carried off 1,424 individuals in the districts, a larger number than in any of the previous months of the year. The disease was on the increase in Cuddapha, Bellary and Annantapur. The largest number of deaths recorded was in Bellary 591, next in Godowari 530, then 136 in Anantapur, 87 in Kistna and 65 in Cuddapha. Small-pox proved fatal in 1,680 instances in the districts, and 134 in the towns. Except in Madras (town) the disease was prevalent in all the districts, and the greatest mortality occurred in North Arcot 302, Tinnevelly 171, Malabar 163, Coimbatore 158, Madura 132, and Anantapur 129. Among the towns the greatest mortality (21) was recorded in Tellicherry, next in Madura 15, next again in Ootacamund 12, and then in Salem 11. Fevers caused 16,356 deaths and bowel-complaints 1,901, of which 986 and 543 respectively occurred in the towns. All the districts suffered from fevers as well as bowel-complainants.

THERE is a possibility of Madras being visited by a Chinese squadron, consisting of four men-of-war a[nd] a first class torpedo boat, under the command o[f] Admiral Lange of the Chinese Imperial Navy. The squadron was to have rendezvoused at Portsmou[th] on its way to China about the end of August last [and] the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs being [desirous] that assistance should be afforded and civ[ility] shewn to it in the event of its visit to any [Indian] ports, and His Excellency the Viceroy having [communicated] that desire to the Government of Madras, His Exc[ellency] the Governor in Council has ordered the Port Officer, Madras, and the Collectors of Coast Distric[ts], should the squadron visit any Madras ports, to show due attention to the officer commanding, and render him any assistance which he may require.

ENQUIRY is now being held regarding the loss of the steamer Ascalon on the Ceylon Coast. The enquiry is preliminary to the usual investigation by the District Judge and Nautical Assessors. The Captain attributes the disaster to strong and unusual currents to the north and east, whereas, under the sailing directions in the chart, he was led to except a southerly set. He accordingly shaped a course to have passed eight miles south of Galle, as any current usual at the time would have added distance for shore. When the vessel struck, the Captain was under the impression that he was to the south of Galle, until daylight revealed the mistake. At 1-30 a.m., on the morning of the 13th, the ship went ashore very gently, taking the ground at the port-bridge, then turned her head to the north-east and struck. The engines were immediately reversed, and every endeavour made to get her off, but, of course, without avail. When the Captain came up from examining the chart, he saw land distinctly ahead. The Ascalon sailed from Aden on the 2nd October, with a cargo of salt shipped by Messrs. Luke Thomas and Co., consigned to Hadjee Jacerig, Calcutta. There were 32 hands on board.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is understood that Surgeon C. J. Addison, Army Medical Staff, is to be transferred at once from Quetta to Ambala. Dr. Addison's name will be remembered in connection with the Ambulance Association which he established at Quetta.

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, proceeds on tour of inspection from Calcutta on the 1st of November to Rawal Pindi, where he will remain from the 6th to the 17th; thence to Dera Ismail Khan from the 18th to the 22nd, and onwards to Quetta, arriving there on 28th November, returning to Ferozepur on 8th of December, which he will reach on the 16th idem. On the 26th he will leave for Agra, at which station he will remain till the 7th January; Fategrah from 8th to 19th of January; Kahnpur from 20th to 31st January; Allahabad from 1st to 12th of February; and he will return to Calcutta on the 14th idem. The Inspector General has just returned to duty from four months' leave to Europe, and will inspect Fort William Arsenal on Saturday, the 22nd of October.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction leave being granted to officers of British and native cavalry regiments who can be spared from their duties to visit the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Lawrencepur, provided the State is put to no expense.

THE 23rd and 32nd Pioneers are to be employed in Peshin next year under the Military Works Department.

THE following postings are ordered;—To 1st Battalion: Major Cooke and Captain Taylor-Cheshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant Witherington, Suffolk Regiment; Second-Lieutenant Lumsden, Seaforth Highlanders; Captain Braithwaite, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain Johnstone, East Surrey Regiment; Major Daubeny, Royal Irish Regiment; and Second, Lieutenant Scott, Royal Sussex Regiment.

CAPTAIN WILSON, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough commanding the Lahore Division.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL BRADSHAW, Medical Staff, has been appointed an administrative medical officer in the Bengal Presidency, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Fergusson, whose tour of service has expired.

CAPTAIN MASON, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

MAJOR OWEN, R.A., proceeds from Rawalpindi to Rurki to join No. 1-1 Welsh Division, R.A., into which he has been promoted.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT, R.A., proceeds from Mian Mir to Malta to join No. 2-1 Northern Division, R.A., into which he has been promoted.

COLONEL HAUGHTON, R.A., having elected to retire from the Service on completion of five years' service as a Lieutenant-Colonel, proceeds home at once.

COLONEL BALLY, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 29th instant, on completing six years as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIEUTENANT WOODWARD, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been detailed for duty at the regimental depôt.

CAPTAIN KUPER, R.A., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir George Greaves, *vice* Captain Eardley-Wilmot resigned.

CAPTAIN BOND, R.E., is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners instead of the Military Works Department as previously notified.

IT is in contemplation to make some changes in the inspection and instruction in gymnastics in India. It has been proposed to abolish the appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia in India, and to create an appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia in Bengal, and another of Inspector of Gymnasia in Madras and Bombay, on Staff salaries of rupees 400 per mensem. The officer in Bengal to be considered the senior officer, to whom all questions affecting the other Presidencies should be referred, and through whom all returns for the Adjutant-General in India, or for the Home authorities, should be forwarded. He would also be required to superintend the instruction in gymnastics carried on in the gymnastic schools of Umballa and Lucknow, and to annually inspect all regimental gymnasia in the Bengal Presidency. The Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, would in like manner have his head-quarters at Poona, and superintendent gymnastic instruction in the gymnastic schools at Poona and Secunderabad, and be required to inspect the regimental gymnasia in those Presidencies. It is probable that the changes referred to above will be made with effect from the 1st April next, the financial new year, from which date five additional Sergeant Instructors, on Staff salaries of rupees 20 each per mensem, will also probably be allowed: one for Umballa, one for Lucknow, one for Poona and two for Secunderabad.

A GENERAL scheme for the re-organization of the medical arrangements in Biluchistan has been formulated and sanctioned. The Residency Surgeon, Quetta, will be the controlling medical authority throughout the Biluchistan Agency, to supervise all civil medical arrangements and issue instructions to medical officers attached to the different civil charges in that Agency. The distribution of work between medical officers will also rest with the Residency Surgeon, and the duties of the medical officers at Sibi and on the Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways will also be settled by him in consultation with the local railway authorities. The dispensaries in the Agency are to be under the Residency Surgeon, and are to be open for patients directly connected with railway works and generally for the sick of all other public works, including men employed on the railway and roads, the police and small detached political establishments. These institutions should also afford relief to the sick in the bazaars and to the sick among discharged labourers. The distribution of dispensaries and the number of servants to be employed in the institutions will be left to the discretion of the Residency Surgeon, and will be settled by him in consultation with the medical officer in charge.

THE Council-General of Corsica has decided to remove the remains of General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, from its resting-place in London to his island-home. Pasquale Paoli had an eventful career. In 1775, his countrymen having elected him generalissimo, he acted with such vigour against the Genoese, who were then in possession of the island, that he confined their dominion within the narrow limits of the fortified seaports. The Genoese, losing all hope, made a transfer of the island to France. That power then sent such an overwhelming force against the Corsicans as compelled Paoli to retreat. Embarking on board an English vessel, he came to England where he obtained from the Government a pension of £1,200 a year. In 1789, the island was recognised, by a degree of the National Assembly as a department of France; and Paoli, being invited to resume his station at the head of affairs, resigned his pension, took his departure from England, and, in 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, in Paris, where he was received with enthusiasm, and took the oath of fidelity to the French Government. The progress of the revolution, however, disappointed his hopes, and he returned to London. Being now in embarrassed circumstances, owing to a commercial failure at Leghorn, the English Government restored his pension, and he continued to reside in the metropolis until his death in 1807. Paoli was the friend of Johnson, Goldsmith, Mrs. Thrale, and other literary celebrities of the day. Boswell idolized him, and the great Cham of [illegible] himself said that Paoli had the loftiest Lite[illegible] man he had ever seen.

AT a meeting held on Thursday last, at the office of the Age[illegible] and Manager, Madras Railway—when the heads o[illegible] departments, the Consulting Engineer for Railwa[illegible], with his Senior Deputy, and the Examiner of [illegible] guaranteed Railway Accounts were present—it was decided that Mrs. Bulmore's application for a bonus in consideration of the long and good services of her late husband to the Company be recommended to the Board of Directors for their favorable consideration, and that, pending their approval and the sanction of the Government, 6 months' pay be granted as a bonus.

IT may not be generally known that there is, in connection with the Marine Department at Madras a fund known as the Disabled Boatmen's Fund. The report on the working of this for the past official year shows that the amount of capital investment is Rs. 30,500. There was a cash balance on the 31st March last of 96-0-3. The interest realised on Government Securities was Rs. 1,270 Eleven male pensioners received Rs. 296-5-1 during the year, and nineteen female pensioners Rs. 640-3-2. Two Government Securities were invested in, one for Rs. 1,000, and the other for Rs. 500.

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY.

QUETTA, Oct. 23.

FIRST RACE.—"Trial Stakes."—Rs. 200. All ponies who have never won Rs. 50.—Distance half mile.

Mr Beaumont's Hobart, 10st 3lb, Mr Pollard 1
Mr Cook's Kathleen, 9st 10lb, Major Peyton 2
Dr Blenerhassett's Empress, 10st 10lb, Maj Woodgate 3
Mr Jenning's Leporello 10st. Owner 0
Mr Hunt's Adonis, 10st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr Creagh's Dilkusha, 9st 7lb, Mr Seddon 0
Mr Chitty's Judy, 10st 4lb, Mr Shenard 0
Mr Weightman's Mary, 10st 4lb, Mr Percival 0
Mr Rowse's Dorcas, 8st 10lb, Owner 0

Lotteries.—Tickets Rs. 800. Horses sold as follows:—Hobart, Rs. 155; Kathleen, Rs. 475; Empress, Rs. 45; and Leporello, Rs. 60.

Kathleen had it all her own way till the run in, when Hobart came to the front and won by a head. Others nowhere.—Time 61½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Quetta Derby."—Rs. 500. All Arabs and C.B. Horses.—Distance one-and-a-half.

Mr Cook's Deerfoot, 9st, Major Peyton 1
Mr Grantham's Cobweb, 10st 7lb, Mr Shenard 2
Capt Sievwright's Sunshine, 9st 7lb Mr Jennings ... 0

Lotteries.—Tickets Rs. 460. Deerfoot sold for Rs. 205, Cobweb Rs. 305, and Sunshine Rs. 40.

A splendid race. Deerfoot and Cobweb running abreast throughout the race. The former winning by a neck.—Time 3m. 8secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Pony Plate."—Rs. 400. All ponies 13·2 and under.—Distance one mile.

Mr Burney's Suspense, 11st 11lb, Major Peyton 1
Mr Harvey's Tommy, 10st 8lb, Owner 2
Dr Power's Pat O'Hara, 9st 11lb, Mr Jennings 0

Lotteries.—Tickets Rs. 510. Suspense sold for Rs. 420, Tommy Rs. 25, and Pat O'Hara Rs. 55.

An easy victory for Suspense.—Time 62secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Hack Stakes."—Rs. 200. Horses who have never won Rs. 150.—Distance one mile.

Mr Brereton's Balaam, 9st, Major Peyton 1
Capt Sievwright's Sunshine, 9st 7lb, Mr Jennings ... 2
Capt Stevenson's the Pope, 9st 7lb, Mr Shenard 0
Mr Hornblow's Panther, 9st 4lb, Mr Rhodes 0
Mr Talbot's Sheik 9st 7lb, Capt Couyngham 0
Mr Cleeve's Mikado, 9st, Owner 0

Lotteries.—Rs. 600. Balaam sold for Rs. 230, Sunshine Rs. 20, the Pope Rs. 230, Panther Rs. 130, and Sheik and Mikado Rs. 10.

They got away to a very bad start. Balaam getting to the front and keeping them—won by 3 lengths.—Time 2m. 1sec.

FIFTH RACE.—"Lilliput Stakes."—Rs. 100. All ponies 13 hands to carry and 11st.—Distance half mile.

Mr Hardy's Pygmalion, 9st 8lb, Mr Jennings 1
Mr Beaumont's Hobart, 9st 8lb, Major Peyton 2
Major Luca's Tommy, 9st 5lb, Mr Shenard 0
Mr Creagh's Dilkusha, 10st, Mr Seddon 0
Mr Dixon's Grey Mist, 9st 10lb, Mr. Rhodes 0
Mr Rowse's Dorcas, 9st 5lb, Owner 0
Mr Coventry's Fakir, 10st, Owner 0

Lotteries.—Rs. 600. Pygmalion Rs. 180, Tommy Rs. 150, and others Rs. 20.

Pygmalion and Hobart had a good fight for this race, the former winning by a length.

SIXTH RACE.—"Gallowy Plate."—Rs. 200.—Distance ¼ mile.

Mr Cook's Deerfoot, 10st 7lbs, Major Peyton 1
Mr Brereton's Balaam. 10st 7lbs, Mr Sherard 2
Mr Burney's Suspense, 10st 9lbs, Mr Pollard 3
Mr Saulbach's Forpetta, 9st 10lbs, Owner 0
Mr Wood's Polly, 10st 7lbs, Mr Rhodes 0
Mr De Brathe's Turk, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Lency's Lardi, 9st 10lbs, W 0
Mr Hunt's Tom Tit, 9st 13lbs, Owner 0
Major Luca's Hyder, 11st 4lbs. Owner 0

Lottery value of ticket Rs. 540. Deerfoot sold for Rs. 210. Balaam Rs. 40. Suspense Rs. 70.

Suspense and Balaam took the lead for some way, when they were collard by Deerfoot who got to the front and won by a neck.—Time 1m. 33sec.

THE BRAHMINS AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The short editorial note in your issue of Wednesday, Oct. 26, is illustrative of the interest which the Anglo-Indian journals occasionally evince in the advance of social reforms in the native communities.

You are quite right when you say that the return of a gentleman of the Brahman caste from across the seas has disturbed the peace of that community in Bombay, and your remark that he had committed "the high crime and misdemeanour of crossing the Black Water," perhaps intended to hold such notions to ridicule, is unfortunately too true according to the Dharm Shastra of the Hindus. You do not like that the gentleman in question should have asked his caste for "a restoration of the caste privileges,' and I believe the gentleman himself would not have asked for re-admission in the manner he has done, had he been an Anglo-Indian like yourself, instead of a Brahman. There are many natives who think exactly as you do, and it is a credit to their English education that their notions on this social question are in such exact coincidence with your own. The Anglo-Vernacular contemporary from which your information is derived is the spokesman of such natives, who have constituted themselves the reform party; and no surprise is felt among the orthodox natives that the tactics of the Brahman gentleman have not found favour in its columns.

It may be pardonable in Anglo-Indian journals to assert that the "Wanderer erred in asking for permission"; for, notwithstanding the great stock of knowledge these enterprising journalists undoubtedly possess on Indian matters, they are in complete ignorance of the exact social status of the several sections of the native communities, who style themselves Brahmans. And it is natural for them, believing the assertions of the reform party, to advise that "he might have said nothing about it, and the sin of journeying to Europe would have been winked at, as it has been in many other cases." Perhaps it may have been winked at in the case of parties who were not of the Brahman caste, to which the gentleman you refer to belongs. I understand that no one of that caste has been restored to the position and social status for inter-marriages, &c., except by going through the proper penance; and in cases where such penance has not been gone through, the degradation may not have been of a pronounced nature. nevertheless it is felt all the same.

The gentleman whose case you allude to in your editorial, is, I believe, actuated by the best of motives, inasmuch as what he is trying to establish is that the interpreters of the Shastras should desist from "relentlessly hurling its penalties in time and for eternity upon honest men," who happen to go to Europe. There are precedents in his favour sanctioned by the highest spiritual authority of the Brahmans namely, Shankaracharya: and other local Shastries and Vaidiks such as those at Nasik and Ratnagiri have acted upon those precedents. If it were his object to remain aloof from his caste or to suffer the unpronounced, but nevertheless very provoking, degradation from caste, he could have afforded to let every one alone; but he finds and many of his friends agree with him, that the time has arrived when the old class of Shastries and Vaidiks who have the governance of these matters in their hands should be pursuaded to so far modify their objections to journeys by water to Europe as to re-admit such wanderers to their caste without an unreasonably costly penance. Luckily, there exists provision in the Dharm Shastras for those who cross the seas. And there are numerous precedents in the Smritis where is "a deliberate adaptation to changed circumstances of a progressive time," so that the doctrine you advocate is anything but new. It is therefore to be hoped that his case is not a hopeless one.

It will thus be seen that the gentleman is fighting, not so much for individual benefit as for the principle, and that he is affording all possible opportunities for the question to be threshed out in all its aspects, so that future "wanderers" might benefit from his example.

There are many among his caste who highly approve of the course he is pursuing. He is at any rate trying to take the whole community with him, and is securing their sympathy and co-operation. Instances of his type are now-a days rare, because every new reformer thinks it to be his creed to alienate his sympathies from his own caste, and when the relations are sufficiently severed, to expose its faults and excuse himself as no longer belonging to it. There is greater merit in the former process of reformation, which is more difficult than the latter; and though it is slow, it is likely to be sure. Your precipitate reformers call persons of his type "the educated orthodoxy and reactionary party," forgetting all the while that their action has called them into existence.—I inclose my card and remain yours, &c.

Oct. 28, J. D. K.

THE SCENE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day's date, regarding the fracas at the Gaiety Theatre last Wednesday night, your correspondent, "An Eye Witness," speaks of the four Bacchanalians as Officers of the British Army. Allow me therefore to correct this statement, which is not only misleading, but also discreditable to the British Regiments stationed in India. These young men are no officers, nor are they in any way connected with the British Army. They are the sons of some gentlemen who came down in the mail steamer Victoria a few days ago, and who are having their fling in Bombay whilst their parents are on a tour through India.—Yours, &c.,

JNO. W. HUMPHREY.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Syndicate has wisely decided to set only one paper each day at the Matriculation Examination this year, I beg to suggest the advisability of requiring the Candidates to attend from 2 to 5 instead of from 10 to 1, as the former hours are much cooler than the latter, and the Candidates would find it convenient to attend after their mid-day meal. When they are required to attend from 10 to 1 they are obliged to hurry through their morning meal. If the hours I name, viz. 2 to 5, are not approved of I would recommend 11 to 2, as 10 o'clock is too early. I trust too that the pavilion to be erected for this year's examination will give more efficient protection from the sun than the flimsy structure of last year.—Yours, &c.

MOTSUR.

Oct. 28.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NIZAM'S GIFT.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—It is all very well that the Queen and her Viceroy should have conveyed to the Nizam their cordial appreciation of his munificent gift. We too have duly commended this loyal offer, but we should not, on that account, lose sight of the objections against accepting it. Our suspicion that the Nizam might be aiming at a restoration of the Berars has been shared in by some of the English papers, notably *Vanity Fair*. If the Nizam has any money to spare, he may well employ it in carrying out reforms in his own dominions. Hyderabad appears to be the home of cholera, and yet lately a proposal for the establishment of a cholera ward had to be set aside for want of funds. We again ask the Government to content themselves by giving the Nizam due praise for his loyalty, but not to make the mistake of accepting his gift. Some of those who extol his Highness for his munificence, have already been recommending other native princes to follow his good example. But the greater portion of native kingdoms are deeply involved in debt. They are ever loyal to the Paramount Power; but their loyalty should not be measured by the amount of pecuniary aid they may be prepared to give. If, however, the Nizam's offer were accepted, other princes would be compelled to give a similar proof of their devotion to the Government. And what will be the result? Those of the States, that are already heavily indebted, will sink deeper into debt, and will recoup themselves by laying additional burdens upon their subjects.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

THE *Rast Goftar* has an article on the Broach *cause célebre*, in which it condemns the over-zeal of Mr. Wilson, the president of the Broach Municipality, for rushing into Court against an influential and respectable citizen of that town. On reading the cross-examination of the complainant, the paper can not resist the conclusion that he, in prosecuting a fellow Commissioner on a grave charge, had been led away more by his likes and suspicions than by any substantial proofs of the accused's guilt. Mr. Wilson's conduct in this matter was arbitrary, and besides wasting the valuable time of the Court, he has been virtually the means of putting the accused to the expense of some thousands of rupees for defending himself. We are sorry, adds the *Rast*, that the spectators should have given vent to the overflowings of their heart, in the way they have done, in and around the Court. But the abolition of their joy for the deliverance of their fellow townsman, whom they had firmly believed from the first to be innocent, was quite natural, and the demonstration must have deeply impressed the Court.

THE LATE SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—If we were to be impartial in our review of the career of Sir Philip Wodehouse as a Governor of Bombay, we cannot help saying that he proved a weak governor, and his administration was by no means a success. It is true that he was a perfect gentleman, that his hospitality was very liberal, and that his good breeding was stamped on his very face. But he was lacking in the qualities which are necessary in the head of the Government of an important presidency like that of Bombay. We still remember the vigorous articles which Mr. Maclean had written in the *Bombay Gazette* condemning Sir Philip's incapacity to deal with a firm hand with the Mahomedan riots. We are, on the other hand, glad to record here his commendable concern for the distress during the time of the famine, his high opinion of Municipal administration, and the encouragement he gave to Municipal institutions. In this city, there is no memorial of his reign, except the Wodehouse Bridge at Colaba.

THE *Jame-Jamshed* says:—We need not recall the memory of the weakness he displayed during the Mahomedan riots. It was his masterly inactivity which had allowed the difference between Malharao Gaekwar and his Political Agent, Colonel Phayre, to assume a serious aspect, resulting eventually in the deposition of Malharao. The Government of India had thought fit at the time to take over from the local government the supervision of the Baroda State, which they have retained to this day, in their own hands. Sir Philip had done little to promote friendly feeling between natives and Europeans, and was very niggardly in his bestowal of high appointments to natives. But we must not forget some important acts which were performed during his administration. It would not be incorrect to say that it was his strong advocacy of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway that had brought about the construction of the line. It was his wish that it should be constructed on the broad gauge, and on leaving these shores he urged upon the public to agitate for it. But he was succeeded in the Governorship by a man of the stamp of Sir Richard Temple, who advocated the construction of the "toy railway," and thus obstructed in some degree our prosperity. During the time of the great famine, while thousands of people were swept off in the Madras presidency owing to certain mistakes of the Government there, it was due to the foresight and the precautionary measures of Sir Philip Wodehouse that our presidency did not suffer to the same extent. He was not very well disposed towards the natives, and yet it was he who had initiated the policy of admitting educated natives as members of the Legislative Council, and had given the shrievalty to a worthy man like Nowrojee Fardoonjee. Though he was not a popular Governor; though the people had some good reasons for disappointment, the city has, at the same time, derived some benefits from his administration. He had gone into retirement ever since he had left these shores ten years ago, and we had naturally forgotten him. But as a former Governor of Bombay, we are sorry to hear of his death.

THE *Gujerati* says it could not be denied that Sir Philip had some sterling qualities in him. But he did not know how to employ them in practical life, and he became unpopular because he was apt to be led away by his colleagues. He was a good and kind-hearted man. People sometimes used to take advantage of his good nature, and he often came to grief from his habit of putting implicit faith in everybody. With the exception of this one defect, we have little fault to find with him.

THE *Bombay Samachar* cites the deposition of Malharao and the Mahomedan riots as instances which show the failure of Sir Philip's administration. His one great defect was that rather than trust to his own judgment and forethought, he yielded himself to the counsels of some of the rash and hasty officials under him.

WALES has other troubles to grieve and perplex it as well as the vexed tithe question. The grievance at present is moles. The damage wrought since the drought by these creatures is said to be enormous, some of the pastures being so overrun that nearly all available grazing ground is completely destroyed. A meeting of Flintshire farmers has been held at Hope, and another convened at Hawarden, to consider (and if possible abate) the nuisance caused by this visitation. We rather wonder that friend Taffy should be surprised at the recent activity on the part of the Cymric talpidæ. Moles live principally on earth-worms which delicacy, owing to the long spell of dry weather, have been a very scarce commodity. With the rains with which we have lately been favoured, the moles found that the worms and grubs had all gone higher up, nearer the surface. Naturally enough, up they have gone in pursuit, and hence the outcry. Perhaps the farmers of Wales would not feel quite so indignant were they to remember that the mole utterly scorns and rejects vegetable food.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th October 1887.

Read letter from the Engineer dated 19th October reporting that the Priestman Dipper Dredger requires a new boiler, and recommending that a new Cockrane's boiler of the size required be purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for Rs. 1,750, the cost to be debited to depreciation.

Resolution.—The purchase of the boiler referred to is sanctioned, the cost to be met from depreciation account.

Submitted memo from the Secretary to Government Marine Department, dated 12th August, forwarding for report letter from the Coroner of Bombay, dated 2nd August on the verdict of the jury on the death of a seaman named Edward McKivern of the s.s. County of York as follows.—That the death of Edward McKivern was caused by [illegible] having been drowned in the Prince's Dock in consequence of the absence of lighting of the dock at [illegible] Submitted report by Dock Superintendent dated 17th [illegible] Submitted letter from the Coroner dated 18th August forwarding copy of proceedings of an inquest held by him on 13th instant on view of the body of William Bazain belonging to the barque Sir Launcelot, the verdict of the jury being that William Bazain was drowned in Prince's Dock during a dark and rainy night while he was perfectly sober and that he was drowned in consequence of want of lighting in the dock. [illegible] report by Dock Superintendent dated [illegible] Submitted proceedings of inquest on the body of John Sullivan, fireman on board the Yesso, the verdict being that death was caused on 23rd August by "diarrhœa following immersion in the Prince's Dock. The jury are of opinion that the Prince's Dock should be lighted." Submitted memo by Chairman dated 18th August calling upon the Engineer to submit an estimate of the cost of lighting the wharfs of Prince's Dock with gas, the lamps being attached to the transit sheds where practicable, also an estimate of the cost of doing the same work by

wound all round bore marks of burning, and was one such as the ordinary service bullet would effect, I also held a *post mortem* examination over the body of Christy which had a wound an inch above the left nipple which was also caused by a service bullet. I extracted the bullet from Christy's spine, one shot could have killed both if they were in a position, the wounds in both cases were such as would have caused instantaneous death.

The accused, James Mulligan, an Irishman, aged 27, and a private of A Company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, then made the following statement:—I started drinking with some comrades who left for home on the 19th, on the 9th I was put in guard, when I got out of guard, I found my bed,cot had been shifted, I asked where my comrade Thomas was, and was told that he was in the Color-sergeant's [illegible], I then asked why he was there, some of the men said it was to report that I had done him out of Rs. 30. I had a ten rupee note belonging to Thomas which I told him if I could not return before he left, I would send to him, or I would send him a violin, I was [illegible] the men of the Company that I had given [illegible]mas Rs. 17 and my watch the night I was pu[illegible]rd, I told him if he had received this money and watch to tell me, as I had not the pleasure of spending it, I wanted him to let the Color-sergeant know that I had to give him Rs. 10, he [illegible] "go away you black scor." I felt hurt that [illegible] who had been my chum long, and whom I [illegible]er for 12 months, cleaning his gear and bed[illegible] treat me so, I then said I would put in for [illegible] come and see him off, he said he did not [illegible]es of me to come, nor did he want any other [illegible] come, as he did not want it to be known that he was a soldier. When asked by the court if he had anything to say about the firing of the rifle and the statements attributed to him by the witnesses he declined to answer. His Worship then committed him for trial at the ensuing sessions under section 302 of the I.P. Code.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landoura, Captain J Gray, sailed from Bombay, yesterday, with a general cargo on board for Calcutta via Coast ports and Rangoon.

THE EXTRA CHINA MAILS.—The P & O Co's steamer, Khiwa, sailed on Saturday last, under Captain C F Preston, for Singapore and Hongkong laden with extra mails and a general cargo.

THE B I S N Persian Gulf and Karachi Mail steamer Kilwa, Captain J B Mackay, sails to-day for the Gulf ports, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Father C Eberschwis, for Karachi; Mrs S Samson and a lady friend, for Bussrah; and 62 deck for other ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The China and Australian mails of the 6th instant were brought to Bombay on Friday evening last, by the P and O Co's steamer Bokhara, under Captain C R Edwards. This is the 98th voyage, this year, of the Bokhara, which had a pleasant passage out. The following home passengers and for this port arrived by her:—For London—Mr Neck, from Auckland; Mr Kendall Barnes, and Mrs Calthorp, from Sydney; Messrs J P Brown, and F Volma, from Hongkong; and Mr W Macoitie, from Singapore. For Venice—Mr Smith, from Yokohama; and Mr Sternberger, from Hongkong. For Bombay—Mr Trower, from Yokohama; Mr Harris, from Hongkong; Miss Augus, Mr O Roosmale Coque, Mr and Mrs Wroughton, and Mr Billwoger and servant, from Colombo; Mr and Mrs Langsdi, Mr and Mrs Gilbert, infant and ayah, from Sydney; and Mr and Mrs Wendon, Miss Rogers, and Mr and Mrs Warrilla, from Melbourne.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
29TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Bokhara	1711	C. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	1452	S. Bason	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1937	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1115	G. B. D. Mancin.	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, R. Rubattino	2044	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni.
,, Worsely Hall	2240	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bedouin	1276	J. R. Robson	N	Captain.
,, Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1498	J. Batter	Q	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Bokhara (s)	Edwards	Shanghai, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	H. M. S. Malabar.	Fanshawe	Portsmouth.
	Ravenna (s)	Daniell	Colombo&Shanghai
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Aden and Jeddah.
	Flor de Diu (brig)	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Galle.
	Khiwa (s)	Preston	China.
30	Landoura (s)	Gray	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
25	Narbudda s	Allen	Singapore, Oct. 6.
26	Ganges s	Stewart	London, Sept. 24.
	Nurjahan s	Mason	Bombay, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25.—Steamer Bleville.

Oct. 26.—Steamers Rapido, Navarino, and Arratoon Apear, and Barque Le Champenois.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
27	Sirsa s	.....	Rangoon.
	Kohinur s	.....	Calcutta.
	Khandalla s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
27	Simla s	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—50 bales wool, M Jootha; 100 bales [illegible], G Toolsidas; 80 bales wool, S Kessowjii; 60 [illegible] N Bhanji; 360 cwts oil cakes, K K [illegible]ts myrabolams, Boyts, Craig and [illegible] Bros.

[illegible] Spinner [illegible]d Co.

[illegible]wts mowra [illegible] Moir and [illegible]and Co. [illegible]and Co.

[illegible] Bros.

[illegible]ji; 8,000 cwts [illegible]

[illegible]nd Co.

[illegible]d Co; 25 bales [illegible]; 72 bales twist, [illegible]i Roogji.

[illegible]; 13 chests opium,

[illegible]LLIGENCE.

[illegible]TOBER 27.

[illegible]rps, on furlough, from [illegible]

[illegible]ER 28.

[illegible] off leave.

[illegible]n sick leave, from Madras.

[illegible]BER 29.

[illegible]ikhs, on language leave, from [illegible]

[illegible]Med Staff, from Bangalore, [illegible] leave, from Poona.

[illegible]URES.—OCTOBER 27.

[illegible] Dn Guards, off leave, to Mhow. [illegible] A A G, off leave, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 29.

[illegible]s R E, on leave, to Colombo. [illegible], Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sirur. [illegible] from leave, to Ahmadabad.

OCTOBER 30.

[illegible] Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jodhpur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 31st October, 1887.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday, and Friday, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla Scottish School, Monday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

At the Indo-British Institution, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Executive Committee at 5-15 p.m., on Thursday the 3rd November at Quarter Master Soundy's.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2561 Vol. A. Rodrigues, and No. 2562 Vol. M. F. Dalmeida, B Company; No. 2563 Vol. D. W. Holden, and No. 2564 Vol. D. Chitts, D. Company.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Capt. A. Leslie, Offg. Commandant, Bo. Vol. Arty

Bombay, October 31st 1887.

I. On Saturday, the 5th November, the Battery will parade at 3-40 p.m., sharp, in rear of the Town Hall, to proceed to Cross Island Battery for heavy gun drill. Uniform with helmets to be worn. Members unable to parade at 3-40 p.m. can join at the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m.

II. Standing gun drill for recruits will take place in the Arsenal compound on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 5 p.m.

III. Squad drill with carbines, for the whole Battery will be held in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m., and on Monday and Friday evenings at 5 p.m.

IV. There will be class firing, for recruits, at the Colaba Rifle Range on Wednesday afternoon from 4 p.m., until dark.

V. Members are requested to apply for their arms and accoutrements with the last possible delay, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

VI. No. 40 Gunner A. S. Murray, having resigned is struck of the strength of the Battery from this date.

By Order,

(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain, Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, Poona, 28th October 1887.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bo Lt Cavy—Lt A J W Browne, 2nd Inniskilling Fus, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C, to officiate as Sqdn officer on probation, dated 24th Oct 1887.

With reference to G O G No 532 of the 24th inst., it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment as Comdt of H E the Govr's Body Guard:—Capt R H Daniell, S C, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 5th Cavy—Consequent on the return of Major M Mayne, S C, to regl duty the following reversions will take place in the 3rd (Queen's Own) Lt Cavy:—

Major H C Hogg, from 2nd Sqdn Comdr to 3rd Sqdn Comdr, Capt T P Geoghegan from 3rd Sqdn Comdr to 4th Sqdn Comdr.

Lt A Phayre and Capt G A Golt, from 4th Sqdn Comdr to Sqdn officer.

Under instructions from India Hd Qrs it is intimated that:—

I—Lt-Col T C Martelli, R A, has been appointed to Comd the R A, N Dn.

II—Capt J H L Dallas, G-3 R A, has been selected to join the school of Gunnery at Shoeburyness and will proceed to England during the present cold season.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters it is intimated that the following exchange has been sanctioned, viz.:—Between Capt H S Nelson, B-1 and Capt J L Keir, 5-1 Lanc Dn R A.

THE MITCHELSTOWN RIOTS.

SOME remarkable statements have been made by the police in the inquest on the bodies of those who were killed by the police in the affray at Mitchelstown. County Inspector Brownrigg who had given evidence was cross-examined by Mr. Harrington on the Constabulary Code, and the manner in which its provisions had been carried out on the 9th ult. An extraordinary scene then occurred on District Inspector Irwin, requesting the Coroner to allow him to put some questions to the witness. These consisted of interrogations as to the conversation that had passed between them. They elicited some information quite new to the inquiry. The climax was reached when Mr. Irwin disavowed the advocacy of Mr. Morphy, the Counsel for the Constabulary. Reading from the Constabulary Code which had been handed to him by Mr. Irwin, Mr. Harrington asked the County Inspector whether he had exhausted "every means that humanity and prudence would dictate," before incurring the responsibility of firing upon the people.

Witness.—Every means in my power.

Mr. Harrington: Did you not with becoming humanity, caution, and prudence that day?

Witness.—I did. Charity begins at home. I prefer to protect the lives of my men rather than rioters.

Mr. Harrington: Who were the rioters on that occasion? Were they not the police?

Witness.—They were not. The people struck the first blow by raising their sticks.

Q—Did you see a single stroke inflicted on anybody on that day in the square? A.—No. (Laughter.)

JURORS AS WITNESSES.

Mr. Harrington raised a point as to a statement made by the witness on Monday, and appealed to the jury as to whether his version of the witness's statement was not correct. They replied in the affirmation.

Mr. Morphy then rose, and said if the jurors were to give evidence they had better be examined.

Mr. Harrington: The jurors are the judges in this case, and I am entitled to ask them a question.

A Juror: Mr. Morphy constantly ignores us. He would like to have a Court of summary jurisdiction of his own.

Mr. Harrington then read another portion of the Code, ordering that all firing should be directed by word of command, and asked the witness if he took any measures to direct the firing that day.

Witness.—I had no opportunity.

Mr. Harrington—Now listen to this (reading from the Code) :—"Whenever police, acting under the orders of the High Sheriff, Magistrate, or Coroner, shall receive directions to fire, they must not on any account do so except by regular word of command from the senior constabulary officer." (To witness)—Put that into your pipe, as they say. Who was senior constabulary officer in the barrack that day?

DID NOT GIVE ORDERS TO FIRE.

Witness—I was.

Q—Did the men firing from the barrack get word from the senior constabulary officer? A—They did not get orders from me. I was not the senior constabulary officer present at the firing.

Q—Were you in the barrack when firing was going on? A—I did not tell any one to give the word of command.

Mr. Harrington (again reading)—"And the officer of constabulary must not give the word of command to fire unless distinctly required to do so by the High or Sub-Sheriff, or by the Coroner, under whose authority he may be acting." (To witness)—If any one gave the word of command, under whose authority was he acting that day in the barrack?

Witness—Under the authority of the person who gave the word of command.

Mr. Harrington: If any person gave the order to fire, under whose command was he acting?

Witness—He would be acting under his own authority.

Mr. Harrington: Who stood in the barrack that day in the relation of Magistrate, Coroner, or Sheriff?

Witness—None of those persons were there.

Mr. Harrington: In whose command were the men?

Witness—They were under my command generally.

Q—Were they under your command as to firing? A—Yes, in everything.

Q—And if you sent them to the window to fire, was it not as superior to all the police in the barracks? A—If I did so, it would be.

Q—In the absence of a magistrate, were you responsible for the firing from the barrack windows? A—No. I was not responsible for the action that took place while I was absent. The first moment I heard the firing I gave the order to cease firing. The firing was necessary.

Q—Did you, as required by the Code, take steps immediately to ascertain by whom shots were fired without orders? A—No.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. IRWIN.

Inspector Irwin then questioned the witness as to the sending of the party to protect Sergeant Conderan, the police reporter. Witness denied that he first gave an order in the office for Inspector Irwin to take sixteen men. The men were drawn up outside the barracks.

Q.—Would it be true if the head constable and the sixteen men swore that it was in the yard in rear of the barrack? A—I don't believe it would be. I was not in the barrack yard at all that day. There was no selection of the men by the head constable that I saw. I accompanied them as far as the Court-house. It was after the men had been dismissed in the evening of the same day that I went into the office to write telegrams to Fermoy and to Cork.

Q—Did you send one to the Inspector-General? A—I don't think I did myself, nor did I know of any being sent. It was about six o'clock in the evening when you came in. I was employed at other times in the day sending telegrams, and Mr. Lanyon was assisting me.

Mr. Irwin: Have you any recollection of Head-Constable O'Sullivan writing a telegram to the Inspector-General? A—Possibly he may.

Q—If Head-Constable O'Sullivan swore that he was writing telegrams in your office, and that I was not in the office while you were writing telegrams, would it be true? A—I don't think so, because you were in the office.

Q—What did I say in the office? A—You said, "You know, sir, it was you gave the order to fire."

Q—Would you not consider that a most extraordinary step for an officer to take before any question arose as to the firing? A—I did consider it a very extraordinary question.

Mr. Irwin: And so do I. (Laughter.)

Witness (continuing)—I said, "What do you mean?" And you said something about being sworn that you would say that I said, "Men, go upstairs and fire from the upper rooms."

Mr. Irwin: Or would it not be more proper to say, "Men, load your rifles and fire from the upper windows?"

Witness—I think that is what you said.

Q—What was your object in calling the men into the stable that didn't fire at all, and leaving the men who did fire outside? A—I called the men who went into the room in order that you might hear what they had to say, and because you were under a wrong impression.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Mr. Irwin—Was your object, sir, at the early stage, after the previous day's occurrence, to deter me from adhering to my original words?

Witness (emphatically)—Certainly not.

Q—Were all the questions put to those men in the stables put by you? A—No.

Q—Did I ask them any questions? A—Yes; you asked them if they heard the County Inspector tell them to fire, and they told you no, you told us not to fire.

Mr. Irwin: Would it be correct to say that the object of bringing those men into the stables was to coach them up?

Witness—Certainly not.

A Juror: Was it at your instance that these men were selected and brought into the stables?

Witness—It was: I ordered the men to be produced who accompanied me.

Mr. Irwin: Did you at any subsequent period to the transaction of the stable bring those men before you again? A—Yes, at the barrack, when I brought them in one by one. I don't recollect asking of them about placing him at the window. I said to the man, "When I placed you at the window, what did you hear?"

MR. IRWIN AND THE COUNSEL FOR THE POLICE.

Mr. Morphy here interrupted, and said the Coroner was entering something the witness had not said.

Mr. Irwin: Ah, Mr. Morphy, you know I said it.

Mr. Harrington: Here we have the constabulary counsel contradicting his own client.

Mr. Irwin: I have great doubts about your being my counsel, Mr. Morphy. (Sensation.)

Mr. Harrington: I should explain, on behalf of Mr. Irwin, that he belongs to another county. He is alone here. He has no sub-constables under him to swear for him.

The Court then adjourned for luncheon.

On its resuming, the question was repeated to the witness.

Witness—The man replied that when he heard the order, "all turn out," he thought it applied to him. I did not express any displeasure to the two men who were brought into the office, nor did I stamp upon the floor. About four or five of the men came in.

Q.—Would it be true that some days afterwards you were present in the room with Head Constable O'Sullivan, and asked him if I was there? A—It would not be true, I was in the room with him, but did not ask that question. I don't recollect in the conversation asking what order I gave to the man that went on his knee, but he said he heard me tell the men not to fire.

Q—Did you say to the head constable. "Oh, you were here?" A—I did not say those words.

Q—Can you give any reason for leaving those men there uncontrolled? A—I don't believe the men were uncontrolled.

Mr. Morphy here rose, and asked in what capacity Mr. Irwin was conducting that examination. I do not, he said, object to any questions from Mr. Irwin concerning himself, but I ask if he is to be allowed to conduct a general examination?

The Coroner said he should allow Mr. Irwin every latitude. His position had been questioned, and he was entitled to obtain every oportunity of explaining his position.

Mr. Harrington said he would ask for whom Mr. Morphy appeared? He wanted to know if the police were represented by Mr. Morphy, whether they were represented by public money, and if so, whether they had discarded the only witness on their own side who had the honesty to tell the truth? He wanted it to be established that if in the interests of justice any men were to be given into custody at the close of that inquiry. Inspector Irwin would be the officer who would have to carry out the duty of taking those men into custody.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

Inspector Irwin: I am here in a very delicate position. It is endeavoured to be fastened on me every transaction that took place in these rooms in the barrack, although I went in at a very late period of the day.

Mr. Harrington: We all know that he was tried to be made the scapegoat of.

Mr. Morphy: There is no authority for that statement.

Mr. Irwin: It was put on me the first day, and when they were all hesitating, I, at my own instance, called forth medical witnesses; and when I did, the County Inspector rose over to me and told me not to be taking so much. (Sensation.)

Witness—I did no such thing.

Mr. Irwin: And I swear you did; you did, sir. Supposing that one, or two, or three men broke through your orders and fired, who was to control them?

Witness—There was a sergeant.

Mr. Irwin: That was the sergeant you couldn't discover. (Laughter.)

Witness—It was.

Q—Would you consider it prudent on such an extraordinary occasion to order the police to fire through a mixed multitude of women and children and rioters? A.—I would, if I were attacked in the way in which it was described the men were attacked.

Q—Do you think that answer is in accordance with the direction in the Code, which orders that the order to fire should be accompanied by prudence and humanity? A—I do. I believe that the prompt and ready manner in which the police acted prevented more lives being lost. If the men had been rallied, the others would have formed round them. The men could have done it even if stones were being thrown.

WHO LOST HIS HEAD?

Q—But you were not there. Could not the man who took observation have formed a better opinion. A—No, if that man loses his head,and runs away first.

Mr. Irwin: I think, Mr. Coroner, that you and the gentlemen here will form an opinion from my position here to-day whether I am a person likely to lose my head. I think it is screwed on straight—(laughter)—perhaps more so than the county inspectors. (To witness)—Who ran away first?

Witness—I cannot say. I could have walked to the reserve party myself, and ordered a man to go to the barrack to tell the men there to turn out.

Mr. Irwin: What would have been the result if I had refused to get the man through the crowd?

Witness—You would have been reported.

Mr. Irwin: I should think so, and you would be the first to do it. I carried out the order at any rate.

Witness—You marched the men into line.

Mr. Irwin: And what would you have done?

Witness—I should have marched them up in fours.

Mr. Irwin: And wouldn't the first rank of fours have been smashed back on the next four, and so on to fifteen fours? If the men were taken up in line every man could strike.

The cross-examination of the County Inspector was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

On Wednesday the cross-examination of County Inspector Brownrigg by District Inspector Irwin was concluded.

ORDERS TO FIRE IN CASE OF ATTACK.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Harrington, Mr. Brownrigg said—I was not aware that any one had given an order to fire until after my return from Dublin—no distinct order to fire. I had not time to inquire before I left for Dublin whether any order had been given. I was asked in Dublin what orders were given.

Q—What answer did you give? A—I told them I sent the men upstairs, and told them to fire in case their comrades were attacked. (Sensation in Court.) I posted them to fire if necessary. I did not see Sergeant Ryder accompany me upstairs.

Q—If he swears that you gave him orders to protect the barracks, would that be true? A—It would be a mistake; but I believe he would be swearing the best of his belief. I have always found the police were truthful witnesses.

Q—Including Mr. Irwin? A—I believe he swore to the best of his belief.

Q—Do you believe he swore the truth? A—I believe he swore what he believed to be true.

CONFLICTING POLICE EVIDENCE.

A remark from Mr. Harrington here prompted Mr. Morphy to ask the Coroner to protect the witness.

The Coroner: There is a conflict of opinion and Mr. Harrington is justified in trying to clear it. I cannot help witnesses from having an inference drawn from their answers. The witnesses for the constabulary have been conflicting in their evidence from the first.

Mr. Morphy: They have each and every one of them been grossly insulted and you have not extended your protection to them.

Mr. Harrington said he would repeat his observation that the proper way for a witness to answer was to, tell the truth. He would insult the man whom he believed to be telling lies. He would ask him the words again until he told the truth.

PROTECTION FOR POLICE REPORTERS.

Mr. Harrington: Have you ever seen this circular (reading from *United Ireland*)—"Land League Meetings.—Royal Irish Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle, September 30, 1880.—Referring to circular of the 21st inst., it is directed that in all cases in which constabulary shorthand reporters attend Land League meetings,the local constabulary officers are in future to request the permission of the chairman to afford them accommodation on the platform. If this is acceded to, no truncheon party for their protection need accompany them.—G.E. Hillier, Inspector-General?"

Witness—I believe I have. It referred to indoor meetings. Other circulars were issued cancelling it. The standing orders at present were to send a protection party with the reporter, armed with truncheons. I was never at an indoor meeting, and never applied the circular to any county I was in. I could not at present give the date of the cancelling circular or the name attached to it, or the date of the present standing order. I decline to tell you anything about confidential orders.

Mr. Harrington contended that it was a sacred duty cast upon the Coroner to have that document dragged into light; and the representative of the Government who undertook to suppress it was exposing himself to a criticism he was not likely to hear the end of.

Mr. Morphy objected.

The Coroner said if he found that there was a document governing the action of the constabulary on the occasion, he could not exclude it from the investigation, even in the interests of the police themselves. Its concealment would lead to the imputation that it was of such a character that it would not bear the light.

Mr. Harrington asked the witness if the documents he asked for yesterday had been produced.

Witness replied that he had telegraphed to the Inspector-General, but had not received an answer.

Mr. Harrington then said he should ask for a warrant, and a summons at the same time, if the documents and the standing order were not produced. (A telegram was here handed to witness.) This is a telegram from the Inspector-General. Reading it—"Referring to your telegram, you were perfectly right to decline to produce papers referred to. Should not do so."

Mr. Harrington: Do you take the responsibility for the deaths of those three men on the square?

Witness—I do if it pleases you. I have attended demonstrations in various parts of Ireland.

SPARRING BETWEEN COUNSEL AND WITNESS.

Mr. Harrington: Did you ever see a Nationalist demonstration?

Witness—What you call Nationalist.

Mr. Harrington: And which you sometimes called Nationalist too?

Witness—That is not my idea of Nationalism.

Mr. Harrington: What is your idea of Nationalism?

Witness—I think the man who is a the good of his country at heart, and who does not delight in spouting and getting money out of the people's pockets, is a Nationalist.

Mr. Harrington (rising excitedly): Now, listen to this, sir. You have brought this on yourself. Now, reply to me. Did you ever take any money for compounding a felony in the north of Ireland? (Applause in Court.)

Witness—I never did any such thing.

Mr. Harrington: Were you ever charged with compounding a felony in the north of Ireland?

Witness—I was. (Here there were loud cheers and cries from the body of the Court.) Witness (proceeding)—A solicitor made a statement of the kind in public. I entered a protest against it, and he apologised and withdrew it.

Mr. Harrington: Well, we will push the matter a little further. Was the felony you were accused of compounding an assault upon a member of your own family?

Witness—No.

Mr. Harrington—Was there any question of assault upon a member of your family?

Witness—There was.

Mr. Harrington—Were you asked by your superiors whether the gentleman who committed the felony had left the country?

Witness—No.

Q.—Was that the felony referred to by the solicitor? A.—No.

BRUTAL RUFFIANISM.

Mr. Harrington, in some further comments, condemned the witness for his brutal ruffianism in imputing to himself, as a Nationalist, the motives to which he had alluded.

Mr. Morphy: I would ask the County Inspector not to answer any more such questions until the term "brutal ruffianism" has been withdrawn.

The Coroner said that until the County Inspector withdrew the imputation cast upon Mr. Harrington as a Nationalist he should do no such thing. At the same time he thought that, in the interests of morality, Mr. Harrington should not pursue the question he had just raised.

The Coroner pointed out that the jury were bound by their oaths to ascertain, if possible, not only how the deceased came by their deaths, but by whose hands they met their deaths; and, in doing so, they were bound to seek every evidence procurable, and if this document were withheld it might seem as if the County Inspector was trying to shelter himself behind a technical objection. He should not be discharging his duty as a public servant if he did not order the production of that document. In order to do that, he must first order the production of the documents; and if that were not accoded to, he should have to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the party, or to order him to find recoguisances for his appearance before another tribunal. To whom should the summons be directed?

Mr. Harrington said, Mr. Brownrigg had the document, but it was also a matter of public importance that the reports made by the police should be produced.

The Coroner said he should issue summonses against Mr. Brownrigg to produce the necessary documents.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

THE largest Sunday school in the world is that in connection with the North Side Central Church, in Chicago, U.S.A. It has 5,000 scholars, with an average attendance of 3,000. Every week-day morning there is a kindergarten with 500 attendance; on Saturdays, a sewing class, 800 girls attend; and on Mondays a class of boys for manual training. All the classes are free.

GOVERNOR SARDAR MOHAMMED ISA KHAN summoned the different chiefs and leaders of Balkh together recently, and requested them to give assistance in collecting the men of Shibirkkan, Andkhui, Kunduz and Memlik, all of which places are situated between Faizabad and Kabul. They all, it is said, refused, and said: "We are all poor and do not know how to serve. We have no power even if you keep us by force." Twelve days ago when this information reached Kabul, some trustworthy Chief of the Amir of Kabul such as Purwana Khan, told the Amir that this attitude of the inhabitants of Badakhshan was owing to two circumstances, (1) Ayub Khan's escape; (2) the visit of those Russians, who came on the pretence of hunting in the deserts of Mamlik two months ago. Sardar Ismail Khan, the son of Sardar Mohamed Isa Khan, has been appointed by the Amir of Kabul to investigate the reasons of their refusal.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	...	...	100	ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	...	...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.	...	...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	...	...	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	...	...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	...	...	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Barnagore Jute Factory	...	...	£10	nil.	95
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	...	...	1000	7 p. ct.	1,650
B. Barraguda Copper (preference A shares)	...	...	s12-6	.....	13¼
Do. Deferred B Shares	...	...	£1	.....	7/8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	...	...	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	...	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	...	...	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	...	...	100	8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	...	...	445	Rs 10 p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	...	...	100	3 p. ct.	75
Budge-Budge J. Mills	...	...	80	nil.	90
Burrakur Coal Co.	...	...	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	...	...	100	v. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	...	...	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	...	...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Tramways Co.	...	...	£10	y 2 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	...	...	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	...	...	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	...	...	100	5 p. ct.	101
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	...	...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills	...	...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	...	...	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	...	...	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	...	...	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	...	...	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	...	...	100	.....	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	...	...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	...	...	10	.....	4
Dunbar Cotton Mills	...	...	100	nil.	56
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	...	...	100	2 p. ct.	98
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	...	...	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	...	...	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	...	...	100	nil.	44
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	...	...	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	...	...	200	6 p. ct.	217
Gouripore Co., Ld.	...	...	100	8 p. ct.	192
Great Eastern Hotel	...	...	100	2½ p. ct.	86
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	...	...	75	nil.	1d
Howrah Docking Co.	...	...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	...	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	...	...	100	6 p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	...	...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	...	...	50	5 p. ct.	110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	...	...	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kankinarrah C.	...	...	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	...	...	100	.....	110x
Landing & Shipping Co.	...	...	100	9 p. ct.	59
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	...	...	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison & Co., Naini Tal	...	...	100	.....	60x
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	...	...	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	...	...	100	y 10 p.ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	...	...	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	...	...	100	nil.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	...	...	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	...	...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	...	...	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	...	...	100	y 9½ p. ct.	75
Rankistopore Press	...	...	100	nil.	35
Ranegunge Coal Assn.	...	...	100	y 5 p. ct.	67
Riverside Press Co.	...	...	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	...	...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	...	...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	...	...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	...	...	100	nil.	72
Strand Bank Press Co.	...	...	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	...	...	100	2 p. ct.	107
Titaghur Paper Mills	...	...	100	5 p. ct.	107
Union Jute Co., Ld.	...	...	75	10 p. ct.	152
Watson's Patent Press	...	...	100	6 p. ct.	82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.
(*Yearly*)

STOCKS.			Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation.
Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	...	...	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	...	...	100	...	Lqdn.
Amlackie	...	...	100	5 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	...	...	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Assam Company	...	...	180	10 p. ct.a	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	...	...	100	nil	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	...	...	100	5 ad.-int.	70
Bengal (Cachar)	...	...	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Do. contributory	...	...	80	3 p. ct. a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	...	...	200	4 p. ct. a	90
Do. contributory	...	...	100	4 p. ct. a	42
Borelli (Assam)	...	...	£10	5 p. ct.	168
Burkhoah (Cachar)	...	...	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	...	...	200	3 p. ct. a	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	...	...	100	nil. a	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	...	...	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	...	...	£10	.....	50
Chota Nagpore	...	...	100	nil. a	24
Chumta Tea Co.	...	...	100	2 p. ct. a	45
Cocheela (Cachar)	...

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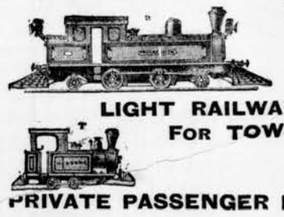

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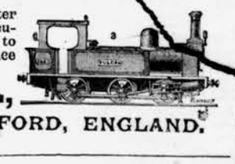

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